

base has been stopped at the outset. So far it is not altogether clear whether the move was made as a major drive in the direction of Calais or merely as a diversion to keep Field Marshal Haig from concentrating troops before Amiens.

The enemy menace to Amiens is a little more pronounced. This city is an important link in the British line of communications with the English channel bases, and it has been evident that the German high command is intent on taking it.

Savage Somme Fighting.

In announcing savage battles to the north and south of the Somme, Gen. Haig reports the lines to the north of the river holding. To the south, however, the left flank of the British army has been compelled to give ground, bringing the enemy two or three miles closer to Amiens.

The early British statement declared that the Germans crossed to the south of the Somme near Chipilly early today, forcing the British to retire to Hamel. South from Hamel, it is announced, bitter engagements are still in progress, several villages having changed hands several times.

French Win Villages.

The most encouraging reports have come from the Montdidier theater, where the French have struck back with telling effect. The enemy, after the capture of Montdidier, pushed on to the northwest, taking Courtemanche; to the west, occupying Mesnil-St. Georges; and to the southeast, seizing Assainvillers.

All of these three villages are on high ground and dominate Montdidier.

Accordingly to the night Paris report French infantry, with remarkable elan, charged these three points and with the bayonet drove the invaders out, forcing them to take up positions on lower ground. The French report said these places were held firmly.

Enemy Unable to Gain.

Eastward from Montdidier, along the Lassigny-Noyon line, the most intense actions continued all day, with the Germans unable to gain an inch. In the forenoon, on the other hand, the French executed one of their characteristically dashing strokes striking the enemy on a five mile front south of Noyon and driving him back two miles.

Recapitulating, the biggest net gains for the enemy, comparing the reports of yesterday and today, have been due east of Amiens and Montdidier. With Hamel as its apex, the kaiser's forces seem to be driving a sharp salient toward Amiens.

Going southward from the Somme, the line sags eastward for several miles, then bulges rapidly westward, running to Montdidier. Here the apex is acute, and the line runs almost due east through Lassigny and Noyon.

Look for Counter Blow.

At present the allied world is looking anxiously for news of the success of the French thrust into the flank of the German forces. The fact that the drive progressed rapidly and cut a deep notch into the German held ground in the region of Noyon may presage the counter offensive expected for the last three days.

Progress by the French for a considerable distance into the German forces would cut off the Germans fighting at the top of the southern apex and compel them to retreat.

A further advance by the French might easily overturn the whole plan of the Germans and bring about a new phase of the battle in which the allies would strike hard all along the front and compel the Germans to relinquish their dearly bought conquests.

England Is Hopeful.

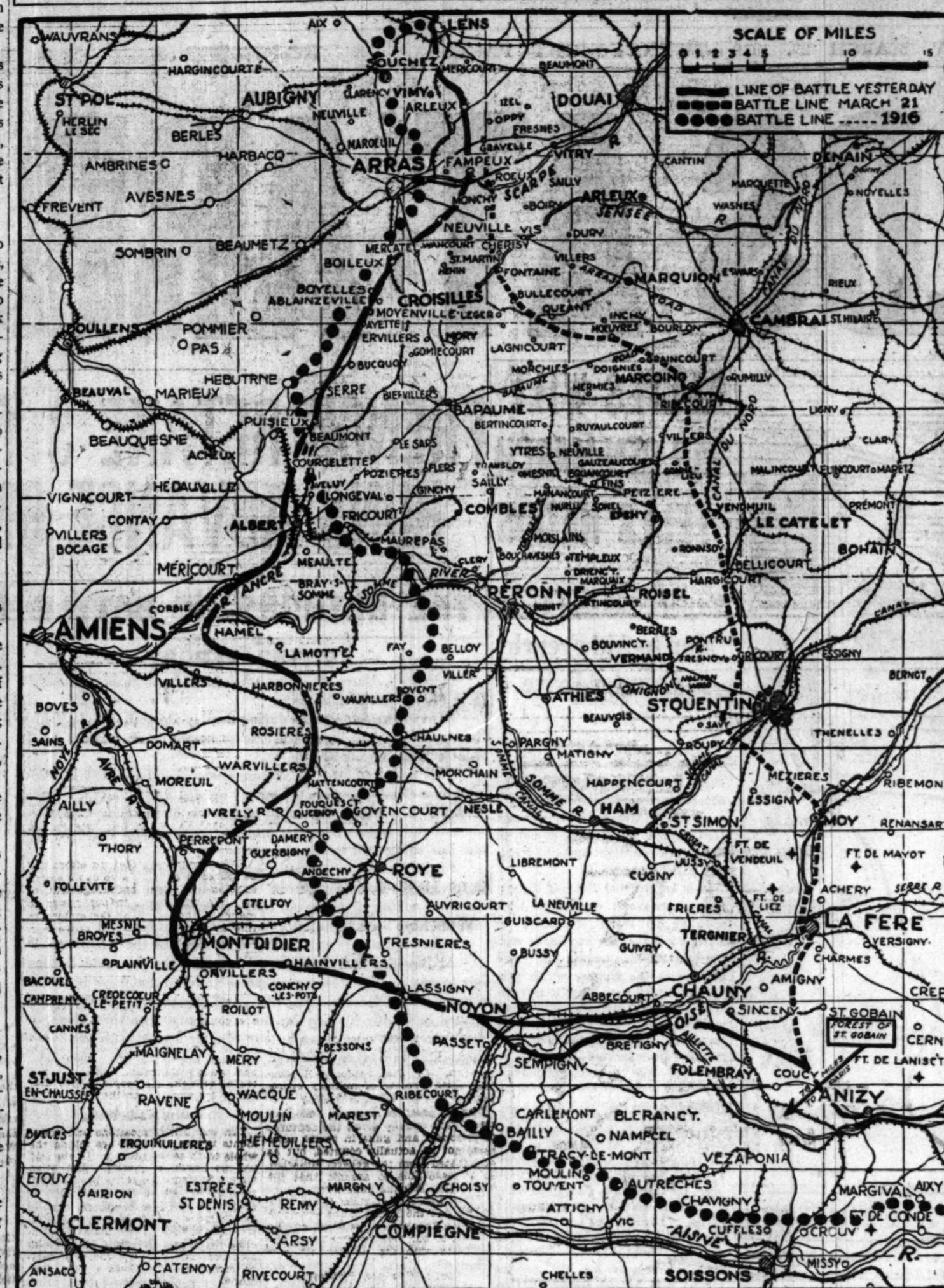
The people of England are most interested in the preparations for a counter offensive and are anxiously awaiting the announcement that Anglo-French reserves have been thrown into the battle.

It is hoped, in view of the fact that the British now are checking the Germans along the battle front, that these reserves, when their presence is felt, will be able to turn the tide in favor of the allies.

Meanwhile, the last week's retirement is quickening the patriot-

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Extension of Hindenburg Offensive Now Constitutes Real Menace to Amiens, Important Link in British Line of Communications to Channel Bases.



The progress of the German offensive, as gathered from reports received yesterday, indicates that the enemy threat has not been materially checked in the region east of Amiens, a vital link

In the British line of communications to the channel.

Gen. Haig's forces have fallen back somewhat to the west on the Somme, toward Amiens apparently.

To the north, before Arras, the

British beat off a heavy attack after having yielded from one to

two miles to the enemy.

The French, although having

been driven from Montdidier, seemingly are holding fast along

the Oise river. South of Noyon they assumed the offensive and drove the German forces back about two miles. They also drove the Germans back on the line around Montdidier.

Americans in Fighting.

Americans have been in the fighting and have acquitted themselves nobly. Dispatches state that they have won the praise of French officers for their conduct in the midst of the mighty battle.

It is said that American divisions are among the units forming the "strategic reserve." If that is the case, it is possible they

were in the fighting near Noyon

today and shared with the French the burden of breaking into the German lines.

Hopeful news comes in reports of a sinking barometer and a threat of snow, which would seriously hamper German operations,

although also bad for the British air service, which is doing good work behind the German line.

Berlin Admits Losses.

Berlin admits that the losses have been very heavy. The casualties are referred to as "normal," which, in view of the magnitude of the battle, may mean that the Germans have paid heavily for the ground they have won.

It is admitted that at certain points the losses have been greater, but it is pointed out that the proportion of slightly wounded is very high.

The night Berlin statement tells of continued fighting, and mentions taking "several villages," but these, however, are not named.

Berlin now claims that the army of the crown prince has

driven westward about thirty-seven miles from St. Quentin during the seven days' fighting. Montdidier is about that distance from St. Quentin.

All along the British front there is heavy fighting. The assault opposite Arras was preceded by a heavy enemy bombardment, which began early in the morning. The Germans directed their infantry drives toward the high ground represented by Orange hill and Telegraph hill, near Arras, both of which elevations were the scene of desperate engagements during the battle of Arras.

Battle Line Widens.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—Another sector of the front was added to the north end of the new battle line today when the Germans attacked heavily on both sides of the Scarpe towards Arras. Bitter fighting took place from Gavrelle, on the north, to Boyleles, below the river, and in some sections the Germans succeeded in pushing forward somewhat in the face of desperate resistance.

Whether the enemy was really making a serious threat against the battle-scarred city of Arras cannot yet be said, but it is patent that as a diversion, which might prevent the British from moving troops and guns southward to the main battle front, it would be of advantage to the Germans who have not yet got their artillery forward.

Advance from Bray.

Further south, astride the Somme, there are indications that another intense conflict is imminent. The Germans today were advancing from the neighborhood

of Bray, while south of here the British were conducting operations in the direction of Sainly Laurette and Proyart.

All along the British front there is heavy fighting. The assault opposite Arras was preceded by a heavy enemy bombardment, which began early in the morning. The Germans directed their infantry drives toward the high ground represented by Orange hill and Telegraph hill, near Arras, both of which elevations were the scene of desperate engagements during the battle of Arras.

Fight Hand to Hand.

The fighting on Telegraph hill just below the Scarpe was particularly bitter, and at latest reports this hill was covered with swirling masses of British and Germans battling at close quarters.

The fighting yesterday in the north centered about Boisieux, St. Mare, Ayette, Courcelles, and Ablaineville. Here the Germans made a succession of heavy assaults for the purpose of obtaining high ground, but in each case the attacking infantry either came against a stone wall defense or was immediately thrown out by vigorous counter attacks.

Make Six Attacks.

At least six attacks were delivered during the day by the Germans and the engagements here resulted in virtually no change in the situation. The enemy lost heavily in men.

The Germans are still rushing up artillery for a continuance of the battle, but in some sections the guns are coming forward somewhat slowly. Prisoners say that food supplies also are coming

These are not exceptional cases, and there is little doubt that the air service has played an impor-

British Show Selves Better Men in Give and Take Fight

BY PERRY ROBINSON.

(War Correspondent London Daily News.)

HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 27.—In spite of some geographical gains on the enemy's part it has by no means been a day to reduce our confidence. Where we have fallen back it has been done chiefly without any pressure and undoubtedly on sound grounds. Where we have had fighting we have had the best of it in the great majority of cases.

On the northern part of the battle front the chief fact of importance is that we have fallen back slightly in the neighborhood of Albert. Between the Ancre and the Somme we also withdrew to the line west of Morlancourt. Wednesday's official statement told of the recapture of Morlancourt. Below the Somme the chief fighting has taken place about Proyart, Rozières, and Guerbigny. In the Proyart area the enemy has pushed us back a thousand yards or so. Near Rozières he attacked in considerable strength this morning and at one time was in possession of his objective.

Counter Attack Wins.

At about 11 o'clock we counter attacked and drove him out and re-established our original position.

Much the same took place here, in the area of Guerbigny, and on the whole the results of the day's exchanges on this part of the line have been in our favor, even though we lost some ground immediately below the ridge above Proyart.

In the northern region, along the section of our line from Guemappe to Ablaineville, the German pressure has been only moderate, and they have made no progress. About Ablaineville, however, they attacked with great determination several times, and were beaten off each time. The ground attacked remained in our hands and the enemy losses are heavy. (The British statement of Wednesday night said the Germans gained a footing in Ablaineville.)

Capture Machine Guns.

Below here there have been almost similar incidents at Auchonvillers and near Colincamps. At Auchonvillers the Germans at one time got into our

part in stamping the German sweep.

The British artillerists have been doing magnificent work. On the first day in many instances the gunners fired with open sights at a range of a thousand yards or less and did terrible execution among the enemy. One very heavy concentration of German infantry near Mordelles was completely smashed by this style of firing.

Not only did the British stick to their firing to the last possible moment, but they got their guns back when it became necessary with extraordinary skill. The correspondent today heard of one battery which kept firing until the Germans were only twenty-five yards away and then fall back with every gun safe.

FRENCH HOLD WELL.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, March 27. [Delayed.] (By the Associated Press.)—French troops have been thrown down against the German army maintaining the junction between the French and British lines, and notwithstanding the determined stand made by the French, they were forced to retire toward the west, the Germans breaking through at Montdidier and occupying that place. Further south, the French held well, resisting all the German efforts.

In the rear of the French army the movements were so intense that it was impossible to approach the firing line. Notwithstanding the continued advance of the Germans, the battle has been fought with less stability in the last two days. The French are pushing northward in order to keep in close touch with the British, who had been forced back by overwhelming numbers.

Relieve British Line.

French troops have relieved part of the British line.

Nothing as yet has been allowed to develop regarding the intentions of the entente allied commanders, but it is apparent that an opportunity moment will make a concerted stroke. The general idea of the battle as far as it has gone shows that the Germans chose to make their principal attack against the British front. At the same time they made a demonstration just where the two armies, French and British, join.

The Germans succeeded in making a breach in the British line, which the French forces closed, first sending cavalry to fill the gap. The Germans had carefully prepared for this offensive, whole divisions and army corps rehearsing the parts they were to play when the moment came.

Just before the assault the British lines were enfiladed with shells for a short period, and with projectiles charged with poison gas.

Then came thick waves of infantry, closely following one another. The first waves, or what remained of them, reached their objectives and held on until further waves came along and cleaned up the islets of British, who were holding out with obstinacy, using for that purpose jets of liquid flame.

Reinforcements joined the Germans and from the captured first British line murderous fire with rifles, machine guns, and automatics was opened on the rear lines of the British. This

up badly, because of the lengthening of communications.

Certainly no small part of the German difficulty in getting guns, troops, and supplies forward has been due to the marvelous work of the British airmen since the inception of the battle. The British aviators have waged such intense warfare over the enemy territory that the Germans have been forced to abandon some of the highways and employ roundabout routes.

A striking example of this is

along the Albert-Bapaume road, which is one of the main arteries and which the Germans are compelled to avoid.

The British pilots have been bombing and gunning their way over the Somme battle ground continually and heavy casualties have been inflicted on the German infantry, cavalry, and transport by these intrepid low flying fighters.

The fighting yesterday in the north centered about Boisieux, St. Mare, Ayette, Courcelles, and Ablaineville. Here the Germans made a succession of heavy assaults for the purpose of obtaining high ground, but in each case the attacking infantry either came against a stone wall defense or was immediately thrown out by vigorous counter attacks.

Fights Ten Planes.

Bravery and skill of the British fliers is illustrated well by two rather ordinary battles which took place yesterday. One British fighter, when attacked by ten German albatrosses, stood them all off and brought down one before he retired in safety. Another British machine was attacked by nine German triplanes. The pilot returned after a hot fight in which he brought down one of the enemy.

The Germans are still rushing up artillery for a continuance of the battle, but in some sections the guns are coming forward somewhat slowly. Prisoners say that food supplies also are coming

These are not exceptional cases, and there is little doubt that the air service has played an impor-

to bring in machine guns and put themselves in position of defense. None the less we reattacked with great dash and recaptured our positions and took machine guns and some prisoners.

At Colincamps the story was much the same. The Germans made a sudden attack in strength, made us give way, then we came back and to sheer masses. Where we have had fighting we have had the best of it in the great majority of cases.

On the northern part of the battle front the chief fact of importance is that we have fallen back slightly in the neighborhood of Albert. Between the Ancre and the Somme we also withdrew to the line west of Morlancourt. Wednesday's official statement told of the recapture of Morlancourt.

Below the Somme the chief fighting has taken place about Proyart, Rozières, and Guerbigny. In the Proyart area the enemy has pushed us back a thousand yards or so. Near Rozières he attacked in considerable strength this morning and at one time was in possession of his objective.

Counter Attack Wins.

In the northern area the Germans have been fairly heavy and sustained, especially heavy on places along the river from gun positions on the north side. Otherwise, on the whole, while the day has been fruitful of rumors of large movements and successes on one side or the other, it has, as yet, been less eventful than any of its predecessors.

The nights just now are almost like the days, each side doing its best bombing of the other's positions. The Germans especially chose towns with civilian populations rather than points of military importance, doubtless because, already mentioned in earlier messages, to cause panic among the French people and influence opinion on the war. The civilians, however, being methodically and in gradual fashion evacuated from most of the dangerous areas.

The enemy has been bombing Amiens ruthlessly. One bomb missed the cathedral only by a narrow margin. I passed through Amiens today and have seen most of the damage done and can testify to the complete recklessness in which bombs have been dropped in all parts of the town.

At about 11 o'clock we counter attacked and drove him out and re-established our original position.

Much the same took place here, in the area of Guerbigny, and on the whole the results of the day's exchanges on this part of the line have been in our favor, even though we lost some ground immediately below the ridge above Proyart.

Under cover of this hail of bullets the German waves of infantry made their way into the second British line. The Germans lay down when they had advanced for some distance and allowed still other waves to pass through the intervals.

Simultaneously large numbers of small cannon and three inch guns mounted on low carriages for quick movement and low visibility were brought up close behind the advancing infantry. The tenacious resistance of the British at many points of the line caused the Germans to bring into action all of their immediately available reserves and also to bring up other divisions from the quieted parts of the front.

At the present moment the German movement is in the direction of Amiens.

GERMAN CANNON SHELL DUNKIRK

PARIS, March 28.—Reports reached Paris today that the channel port of Dunkirk, which has been bombed intermittently by the Germans with long range cannon, has been under fire again for several days. The number of victims is placed as high as twenty and the material damage is said to have been severe.

VENUS PENCILS—17 degrees that are ideal for every purpose.—Advertisement

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE, March 28.—[By the Associated Press.]—Increased activities on the enemy

s Better
Take Fight

These Photographs Were Taken by Joseph McDermott, Former Member of the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps No. 21. He Is a Former Minneapolis Newspaper Man and Enlisted After His Service in France at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Is Now a Private in the 337th Field Artillery.

and held them long enough
in machine guns and put
us in position of defense.
less we reattacked with great
recaptured our positions and
shame guns and some prisoners.

The Germans, by a sudden
strength made us give away,
came back and by sheer su-
periority in individual fighting qual-
ities won back all the ground.
take fighting has since been
as among comparatively light
both sides in the area of Aves-
and Meuse, but at neither
the end did the Germans win.

Then we took prisoners who
were of being excessively tired
and complain bitterly of
the quality of their rations.

Night Bombing.

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have been fairly heavy and es-
pecially heavy on places south
from gun positions on the
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gerous.

1918.—By Press Publishing Com-
pany (New York World).]

GERMANS LEAVE DEAD AS THEY FLEE U. S. SHELLS

American 37s Smash Up
Enemy Party; Drive
Off Airplanes.

AMERICAN ARMY IN
FRANCE, March 28.—[By the Asso-
ciated Press.]—Increased activity con-
tinues along the enemy line. Enemy
village parties have been at work and
most difficult been destroyed in the
area of St. Quentin. Where supplies
of ton material have been unloaded.
The road between St. Baudouin and
many areas has been so heavily trav-
eled in the last few nights that deep
ruts now are visible from the
American lines.

American 37s fired twenty-five rapid
shots into a large enemy work party
and scattered the enemy, who left a
number of dead on the ground and
carried away some wounded. Ameri-
can anti-aircraft guns have driven off
numerous airplanes. Enemy batteries
have again been subjected to gas shells.

Show Up Powder Dumps.

The American artillery this morning,
after smothering the enemy batteries
opposite the Toul sector with gas,
dropped high explosives which caused
a heavy explosion, followed by a dense
smoke cloud. They again shelled St.
Baudouin, the projectiles finding the
targets for which they had been
searching, hitting hidden dumps and
causing numerous explosions.

One of the American patrols entered
the enemy trenches at 8 o'clock this
morning and remained there until
noon. The men searched for 500 yards
literally, obtaining much desired in-
formation, but finding not a single Ger-
man, although the patrol party was
led on from another point. This day
light exploit seems to justify the call-
ing of No Man's Land on the American
front "advanced allied territory."

American Show Mettle.

PARIS, March 28.—"Entirely new in
our warfare, the Americans worked
like the best veterans in the battle of
the Somme," says a wounded French
captain, who had been brought back
from the front, according to La Lib-
erte.

Two of the Americans, officers who
were wounded, were brought back with
the French captain, a member of the
French army.

Each American wore a
French war cross conferred on the
battlefield.

Defers to U. S. Men.

The French captain refused to re-
ceive attention until the Americans
showed him had first been nursed.

"We are the ones who should be
congratulated," he said, calling upon
the women of the Red Cross to look
after the Americans.

The presence of Americans, auxiliary
troops on the fighting line in the great
battle was the subject of much favor-
able comment, and when it became
generally known that wounded Amer-
ican officers and men were being
brought back with the French wounded
from the region of St. Quentin, Amer-
ican stock rose high.

The moral effect was noticeable, even
though the supposition was that the
number of the American troops in
line was not considerable.

The comforting thing to the French
is that recently, whenever there has
been hot fighting, the Americans have
had a share of it, even if a small one,
and have acquitted themselves credit-
ably.

Ammunition Supply Is
Ample, Churchill Says

LONDON, March 28.—Winston
Churchill, minister of munitions, says
there is ample material on hand to
meet all present requirements and that
the decision to call upon the munition
workers throughout the country to
dow up their Easter holidays was
done with a view to preventing future
rather than because of imme-
mense necessities.

OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., March
28.—Today's list of cas-
ualties among the Ameri-
can expeditionary forces shows one
killed in action, four missing in
action, one died of wounds, one
killed by accident, sixteen died of
disease, one severely wounded, and
twenty-nine slightly wounded. The
list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Private Patrick Rogers.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

Civilian Arthur Davenport.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Corporal William F. Elwood.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Second Lieut. Gerald L. Ebener.

Sergt. Frederick Louis Adkins.

Sergt. Sam J. Harpie.

Mechanic Lee A. Dunn.

Privates.

Ernest Hickerson, Gilbert O. Evans,

Robert S. Allan, John G. Getzen,

Cato Barber, Joe D. Lamont,

John W. Butler, Capu L. Leggett,

Richard J. Craig, Mike S. Water,

Frank L. Evans, John Whetstone.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Private Toufic J. Maatook.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

First Lieut. John T. Kibler.

First Lieut. James V. Ware.

Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Gardner.

Sergt. Frank J. Neumes.

Sergt. Frank P. Paris.

Corporal Elmer E. Eldredge.

Corporal James B. Laffin.

Privates.

W. R. Ramsey, Sylvester Green.

John C. Bleight, H. J. McGuigan.

Willis Branam, George T. Malone.

Walter B. Brant, Ciferno Rockey.

Alex R. Carson, Fred E. Slaton.

Donald Cullinan, Abel Steinberg.

Leo J. Dorey, C. H. Stever.

Carl Collier, Ray Thompson.

Roscoe M. Cook, John Votta.

Duncan A. Flaro, G. A. Wallace.

John M. Fleming, W. L. Zimmerman.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Privates.

W. H. Holm, L. V. Register.

Thoren Parks.

SENATORS FAIL TO GET WILSON TO HEAR WOOD

Washington, D. C., March 28.—(Spe-
cial)—How to get before the president
the information concerning military
conditions in France brought back by
Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is a question
that is exercising some Democratic
leaders in congress. The general
called as a witness before the senate
military affairs committee, dwelt on
the necessity of speeding up shipbuild-
ing, raising an army of 5,000,000 men
and rushing 2,500,000 to France as fast
as possible.

Democratic as well as Republican
senators learned with some surprise
that the information had not been laid
before the president. Senator Thomas
of Colorado, a Democrat, telephoned
Secretary Tumulty the suggestion that
the president invite Gen. Wood to pre-
sent his views. So far the president
has not seen fit to accede to the sug-
gestion. Meanwhile officials who usually
reflect the president's views ex-
plained the ultimate restraint of Gen.
Wood's statements that war activities
must be expanded and speeded up.
The Express writes against mistak-
ing the full for the end. "If the war is
temporarily less insistent," it says,
"we must regard the interval merely
as a breathing space; for it is certain
that the kaiser will try again, and yet
again."

"It has been a week of greater
anxiety than any since the first week
of September, 1914," the Daily News
says, "and the anxiety is by no means
at an end. We must be careful not to
lapse into excessive confidence."

The Daily Mail says: "One crisis
is past, but the battle is not over.
The Germans are still in superior
numbers, but the allied reserves are
coming into play."

Chaplain and Two Nuns
Executed by Germans

A Pacific Port, March 28.—Chris-
tened Western Queen an 8,800-ton
steel ship, the thirteenth vessel to be
launched from local shipyards this
year, took the water here late today.
It is the eleventh steel ship to be
launched here this year.

Launched First Ship.

A Pacific Port, March 28.—The first
steel steamship ever constructed in
this city was launched this afternoon. The
vessel was built for the United States
shipping board and is 7,500 tons, is
396 feet long, and has a depth of 29.5
feet and a beam of 53 feet.

GERMAN EDITORS ADMIT THE GOING IS DIFFICULT

Public Is Told to Expect
Somewhat Slower
Advances.

AMSTERDAM, March 28.—Berlin
advises state that on Wednesday evening
German newspapers showed remark-
able unanimity in voicing the diffi-
culties which lay in the way of the
German advance on the western front.
It is observed that these difficulties are
increasing daily and that the public
must expect a somewhat slower ad-
vance in the forthcoming days.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, they add, is
as confident as ever that he will
overcome the new difficulties, the na-
ture of which is not revealed.

Critics Discuss Moves.

ROTTERDAM, March 28.—German
armies are beginning to discuss strate-
gic possibilities on the western front.
Gen. Ardenne in the Berliner Tagblatt
calls attention to the importance of
Amiens.

"It is the great magazine for all
needs of the Franco-British armies
and the crosspoint of eight railway
lines," he says. "It lies midway be-
tween Calais and Paris, and the army
in its possession can maintain the free-
dom of action in every direction."

"However, it is not the capture of
territory that gives the decisive ad-
vantage, but only a victory over and through
the shattering of the enemy's armament.
We will not discuss what the enemy
says about the number of German divi-
sions used, but we will mention that
the German leadership still has at its
disposal and means to employ mea-
sures which may cause the enemy a
further surprise."

Under the new law the alien prop-
erty custodian does not intend to in-
terfere with the property of mere indi-
viduals, but all the great corporate
holdings, which practically were ad-
juncts of the German foreign office and
her military system, will be sold out.

WOULD FORCE TERMS.

The annexationist journals are tell-
ing the government it must dictate the
terms of peace. The Kolnische Volks-
zeitung declares:

"The die is cast and the bloody game
must be played out. Our enemies shall
have nothing offered them. In their
criminal obstinacy they asked what is
now taking place. They forced us to
make new sacrifices of blood and
treasure, and after such deeds nothing
can be before."

British Press Confident.

LONDON, March 28.—Yesterday's
news of the fighting in France con-
tained several more favorable fea-
tures, the Times says, "though to-
day's fighting may be supremely criti-
cal. There is reason to hope that the
next two days may see some sort of
equilibrium established. Our re-
inforcements are passing rapidly into
the firing line."

The Morning Post says: "We be-
lieve that the British army has saved
itself, and, in saving itself, has saved
England. The battle may not be fin-
ished, but we believe the worst is
over."

The Express writes against mistak-
ing the full for the end. "If the war is
temporarily less insistent," it says,
"we must regard the interval merely
as a breathing space; for it is certain
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is past, but the battle is not over.
The Germans are still in superior
numbers, but the allied reserves are
coming into play."

Well dressed

YOU want your boy to look
his best Easter morning;
all mothers do. He couldn't
possibly look better if he has
on one of our special two-pair-
of-pants/suits made up in the
new military models. Big
values at

\$12 \$13.50 \$15 \$18 \$20

Official outfitters for the Boy Scouts
of America.

Maurice L. Rothschild

Washington, D. C., March 28.—An
official dispatch from France today
said the chaplain and two nuns of the
hospital of St. Elizabeth at Antwerp
have been executed by Germans. They
were killed in the court yard of the
barracks at the same time as the Fel-
ligni execution.

S. W. corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

MAURICE HOLDS GERMAN CLAIMS ARE EXCESSIVE

GUNS LOST TO THE FOE OR
WRECKED 600, NOT
950, HE SAYS.

LONDON, March 27.—[Delayed.]—
In response to Premier Lloyd
George's message to Field Mar-
shal Haig that help was on the
way the field marshal today sent the
following:

EXPULSION OF LA FOLLETTE IS URGED IN SENATE

Williams Also Would Intern Berger During the War.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., March 28.—[Special]—Partisan discussion in the senate reached a climax today when Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi openly declared that Senator La Follette of Wisconsin should be expelled from his high office and that Victor Berger, Socialist senatorial candidate in the same state, should be interned for disloyalty.

Although party leaders on both sides had sought to stem the partisan and critical assaults which have aroused the senate for several days, their effort was unsuccessful, and spasmodic references to the Wisconsin senatorial campaign, the conduct of the war, and the shortcomings of the government occurred frequently. Senator Williams occupied an hour in reading attacks upon Representative Lenroot, Republican senatorial candidate in Wisconsin, from newspapers printed in that state.

Expulsion Is Demanded.

The Mississippi senator found a reference to the attitude of the Wisconsin senator toward the war. Pausing abruptly in his reading and looking toward the seat usually occupied by Senator La Follette, he said:

"That, of course, refers to the present senator from Wisconsin, Mr. La Follette, who ought to be expelled from this body."

Senator Williams paused as if for a reply, but none came. Senators who heard the statement appeared to be startled, but no one made answer, although it is the first time the subject has been mentioned on the floor of the senate since petitions came from Minnesota's expansionist alleged disloyal utterances in St. Paul.

Although the senate committee on privileges and elections has had the subject of Senator La Follette's much criticized St. Paul speech under consideration for months, no reference to the matter ever had been made in open session.

Calls Lenroot "Lukewarm."

Continuing his attack upon Representative Lenroot, whom he assailed yesterday as a "lukewarm" American, Senator Williams declared:

"This country is no longer Democratic or Republican. It is patriotic and loyal on one hand or pro-German and lukewarm on the other. Partisan politics has lapsed into innocuous desuetude. I am not talking with Democratic or Republican partisan bias. I am talking with partisan bias, but partisan as one who loves America and hates the German who would murder half of us if I knew how."

"But in Wisconsin men are so false to America, to civilization and the cause of democracy that they will indiscriminately their partisan bias by voting for German and anti-American utterances and who ought to be interned today. I was going to say something stronger, but I will not."

Loyalists Are Divided.

"In this state of Wisconsin there are over 100,000 men daring to call themselves Americans who voted against America in the primaries, either for Thompson or for Berger, and they dare yet to permit themselves to live on American soil. They have not the manhood to commit suicide and ask to be deported to other shores, subject to a will of German submarine. The loyalists in Wisconsin are divided, while their disloyalists are committed to concentrate on one candidate."

Senator Smoot read a letter he had received from Wisconsin containing a newspaper reference to a conference called there March 25 by the Loyalty Legion to which Mr. Davies and Mr.

SHRAPNEL

An escort of honor from the British-Canadian recruiting mission will greet Harry Lauder next Sunday when he arrives in Chicago for his theatrical engagement here. Mr. Lauder, whose son was killed in action on the west front, has been devoting much of his time and resources to recruiting work since the war began.

Pat O'Brien, Illinois aviator, whose sensational escape from the Germans brought him international fame, will speak today noon at the chancery Swift & Co.'s general office, on the time experiences. The talk will be under the auspices of the Military Welfare Association of Swift & Co., an organization which looks after the comfort of the 3,500 Swift employees now wearing the uniform of the army and navy.

J. W. Weakley, national correspondent of the Gideon, has written President Wilson a letter in which he points out that in 1888 "President Lincoln issued a proclamation defining a divine direction in the crisis through which the country was passing." He petitioned the president "in behalf of the Gideons organization to issue such a proclamation setting aside a day, preferably not Sunday, for the purpose designated."

Eight sacks of onion sets are to be distributed, free, among school children by the war garden bureau of the State Council of Defense. The sets were given by the Wells Fargo Express company, through the company's vice president, J. W. Newland. As there are not many of the sets, they will be given to the children making the first applications.

Lieut. Dennis J. O'Toole, formerly an attorney living at 4551 Oakwood avenue, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Sixty-first infantry, regular army, stationed at Charlotte, N. C.

Representatives of all the allied nations will talk on the war tonight in a public meeting at the Le Moyne pool auditorium, Rokeby and Addison streets, under the auspices of the Le Moyne School Neighborhood Patriotic club. Dr. Cyrille Vannerier, Belgian consul, will have charge.

Having learned that the jackies at the municipal pier have been sort of overlooked in the way of entertainment, the producers of "The Naughty Witch" and the management of the Cort theater, where it is playing, have decided to place from 100 to 150 of the sailors to the show each evening.

Lenroot was summoned to discuss the subject of withdrawal of one of them from the Wisconsin senatorial race. The reference stated that "Davies, the Democratic candidate, skipped to Chicago and did not show up, whereupon Lenroot stated that he would carry the fight to a finish."

Early in the day, after Senator McCumber and Senator Fletcher had indulged in oratorical fencing over the shipping issue and Senator Fletcher had charged Republicans with responsibility for delay in shipping because of their opposition to the shipping bill in 1916, Senator Davis of Missouri sought to pour oil on the troubled waters. His efforts cooled things off for an hour or so, but the full was only temporary.

"Keep Heads," Reed's Pies.

While the American battlefields of France are being crimsoned with the blood of American soldiers, Senator Reed said, "It is possible for the senators to turn to the miserably little interest for senator in Wisconsin. Most pitiable of all is the spirit manifest in this body within the last few days. One might think, if he believed all that was said, that this aisle marks the separation of American patriotism, that the election of a Democrat or Republican in Wisconsin would have a tremendous effect on the war, because of the innuendoes there is a difference in the loyalty of the two men. I have been as bitterly partisan a Democrat as has ever sat in this Senate. Little have I found with which I could agree in Republican domestic policies. But when it comes to the question of the loyalty of Republican or Democrat senators to this government I deny that any of them can be drawn between them."

Easter Furs

—matching the splendor of the season — the Easter Furs at Shayne's are truly beautiful.

More than ever before they emphasize the permanence of Summer Furs, and show how necessary they are to the completeness of Milady's wardrobe.

The Shayne display continues to be the most complete in Chicago.

All of the fashionable furs are shown in complete variety.

Siberian Squirrel is strongly favored, both in plain effects and artistic combinations. Mole and other furs.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
PALMER HOUSE CORNER

MANY GERMANS KILLED AS THEY LOSE KHERSON

Bolshevik Capture Two
Armored Cars; Fight
to Hold Food.

AMSTERDAM, March 28.—According to the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, the Kiev government department states that anarchy in that country has reached the highest point. The commissioner of the Proskurov district has telegraphed the central rada that peasants are resisting the export of corn to Austria with hand grenades and machine guns.

Many Germans Killed.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, March 27.—(By the Associated Press).—More than 500 Germans occupying Kherson were defeated, many were killed and captured, and the rest fled, leaving two armored cars, when the city was recaptured by the Bolshevik forces.

The Petrograd council of commissioners has protested to the neutral powers over the detention of M. Kamenski, Bolshevik ambassador to France, by government forces in Finland. M. Kamenski has not been permitted to telegraph to his government.

All Russian troops have been removed from Persia, according to a report from the military revolutionary committee on the Persian front to the department of foreign affairs. All supplies there are being removed to Baku.

The local population is so antagonistic that a movement against the invaders is expected.

Bourgeois Oppose Army.

"Russians must take a ride in one hand, a hammer in the other, submit to the most strict discipline, and work sixteen hours a day if they hope to combat the menace threatening them," declared M. Podovitsky, assistant minister of marine, in an address advocating the immediate creation of a regular army. He ridiculed the idea of guerrilla warfare and said that such an effort would only be a "feeble."

The Bolshevik *Pravda* says that recruiting for the Red army is unsuccessful so far because of the opposition of the bourgeois, who "must be removed by merciless terror if necessary."

Ukraine Near War.

The situation in Ukraine presents one of the most intricate questions arising from the cessation of war in the east. Dissatisfaction with the peace terms is widespread among the peasants and workmen and is being aggravated by German requisitions of grain, sugar, and other products.

The principal organ of the chief legislative body of Ukraine, passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ukrainian government after the signing of the peace treaty. The high handed treatment of Ukrainians by the Germans, leading to a conflict with the German commandant at Kiev, resulted in the resignation of M. Petura, member of the government, and eventually may lead to an open break.

No one can tell at present what are the frontiers of Ukraine. Before the Bolsheviks took control, the Ukrainian Rada claimed nine countries—Poland, governments—Podolia, Volhynia, Kiev, Poltava, Yekaterinoslav, Tchernigov, Kherson, Bessarabia and part of the Kharok government and part of Kursk and Voronezh.

This territory constitutes the best grain, coal and ore producing regions in Russia.

An American who escaped from

Paris, March 28.—The official report on Macedonian front operations issued by the war office tonight follows:

"There has been considerable artillery activity northwest of Doiran in the region of Vetenik and the Cerna bend. British aviators carried out with success many bombardments in the region of Doiran and at Ferrea, Seres, and Dramm."

REUTERS

HUN SPY DELAYS U.S. AIRPLANES, SENATE TOLD

400,000 Enemies Are at Work in U. S., Overman Declares.

money on clothes an's

cs so carefully other clothes—

— that means

satisfaction or more saving.

young men

seams at the sets; every live

or men

the finest clothes

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BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., March 28.—[Special]—The senate was startled today when Senator Overman of North Carolina, holding in his hand a broken airplane part, charged that planes being sent for the American army at the Curtis plant in Buffalo had been tampered with by German spies.

The North Carolina senator, who had the day before assailed senators for criticizing war preparations, declared information had come to him through a government detective relating to criminal sabotage in the manufacture of government planes.

Displaying the broken bracket of a Bristol plane, the senator described how one of the joints had been bored by a spy, the steel taken out and lead substituted, and afterward repainted so that the defect would not be detected. In this particular case the defect was not discovered until after the plane had collapsed in its first test.

Committee Opens Inquiry.

Senator Overman turned over the details of the information he had received from a detective to Senator Chamberlain of the military affairs committee, which is conducting an investigation of aviation shortcomings, and it was determined to make an inquiry into the disclosures and to seek speed in the employ of aviation manufacturers.

Last in the day the committee began its investigation of the exact status of the American aviation program, having before it Gen. Squier, head of the aviation service, and Col. Deeds of the air craft production board.

It was the intention of the committee to have the hearing public in order that a statement of conditions might be made to clear up misunderstandings in the public mind. Gen. Squier opened an open hearing, however, and Senator Reed urged that it be executive and that the committee authorize a public statement later. This was agreed to, but as the inquiry was not completed tonight the committee determined to make no statement at this time.

Suspects 400,000 Spies.

When the senate was in the midst of partisan debate early in the afternoon Senator Overman made his exposure of the work of spies in the Curtis plant, asserting that there were, in his opinion, not one hundred thousand enemy spies in the United States, as he had charged some months ago, but probably as many as 400,000.

The senator also declared that if he were the president of the United States he would commandeer the Curtis aero-

plane factory, turn out all its employees, and replace them with loyal Ameri-

cans.

"I am in favor of putting publicly what it is the truth," Senator Overman said as he began to unwrap a package containing the broken airplane bracket. "I deplore criticism when it is unjust. I am going to unfold, I think, a tale which is true."

"There came into my office yesterday a very prominent man in the United States who is on the detective force. He brought with him this bracket which I hold in my hand. It is a bracket such as goes on each side of a Bristol fighting plane. It holds the smaller rods that go through here over the machine. He brought me that to show what German spies had done."

Delayed Machines Two Months.

"What has been done? Why have we not fighting machines in France? Why have we not carried out our schedule in furnishing on April 1, 200 Bristol fighting planes?"

"Because German spies as the senator can see, had tampered with the steel in a vital joint, had filled in the joint with lead, and then painted it over. When the first machine was delayed it fell to the ground."

"A British officer, an inspector in the plant, upon investigation found that the steel had been tampered with. That delayed the building of the Bristol machines for more than two months, because every machine had to be examined. These pieces had to be made over again. A complete investigation had to be made."

"Mr. President, if I were secretary of war or president of the United States I would commandeer the Curtis

HITTING THE MARK IN BISMARCK

Pupils of School Named After German Leader Gather to Hear Demand for Change-of Name as Voiced by Frank Ross.



The kaiser was kicked and the shade of Bismarck relegated to less altitude strata yesterday at the Bismarck school, North Central Park and Armitage avenues. Boy and girl pupils were protesting against the indefinite postpone-

ment by the school board of hearings of petitions to change the name of the school. The leading insurgent was Frank Ross, who inspired the youngsters to a noisy demonstration. He assembled the protestants in a vacant lot after

classes had adjourned for the day, and, mounted on a mortar wagon rostrum, exhorted his followers to appeal to their teachers today to have the alteration completed at once. Many substitute titles were suggested, and a quorum favored

the name of Baron von Steuben, who was "a guy that come over here from Poland and give us a hand in the revolution." They declared that they would not return after the Easter holidays if the present appellation was retained.

RAILWAY SHOW \$2,227,000 LOSS UNDER U. S. RULE

Blame Weather and Embargoes for Income Cut.

Washington, D. C., March 28.—For the first time in many years railroads operated at a loss in January, the first month of government control. The situation is attributed by railroad men almost entirely to the unprecedented bad weather and freight embargoes, which reduced the hauling of general traffic to a minimum and increased expenses far beyond normal.

The deficit was suffered only by eastern lines, while western and southern roads made small profits.

When the senators asked Strunsky where he got information on which to base such captions he said he got it from an official statement issued by Secretary of War Baker in February, stating that airplanes had been shipped to France and that quantity production would soon follow. Asked about another caption in which an airplane engine was described as perfect and who told him the engine was perfect, and who told him the engine was perfect, Strunsky said: "Nobody told me. I wrote from my natural enthusiasm."

"And imagination?" suggested Senator Prelingguyen.

"Yes, and imagination," said Strunsky.

Liberty Motor Not a Failure.

"The Liberty motor is not a failure. I talked yesterday with the expert of the British government and I saw a cablegram in which English government officers were insisting upon the speediest delivery of 3,000 of these motors."

"And imagination?" suggested Senator Prelingguyen.

"Yes, and imagination," said Strunsky.

Tail Spin Trial Kills Another Flyer in Texas

Fort Worth, Tex., March 28.—Robert Daniel Garwood, a cadet of the Royal Flying corps at Benbrook, an English aviation camp near here, was killed today when his airplane fell while he was doing a tail spin. This was the forty-fifth fatal accident to aviators here since the aviation camp was established last October.

Operating revenues were \$270,231,000 and operating expenses \$257,568,000.

January Deficit \$1,327,000.

Preliminary reports from 172 of the 186 large roads, compiled by the interstate commerce commission and made public today, show a January deficit in railway operating income of \$2,227,000, as compared with positive earnings of \$67,900,000 in January last year, and about \$57,000,000 in December last year.

Operating revenues were \$270,231,000 and operating expenses \$257,568,000.

French government, I am informed, has ordered a large number

of these motors also; the Italian government has ordered 1,000 or more.

These governments are not ordering a worthless machine. Senators get misled like other people. The situation is much more hopeful than it has been.

"While we have been delayed and have not made as much headway as we had hoped, many of the delays which have come have been unavoidable.

Delayed Machines Two Months.

"What has been done? Why have we not fighting machines in France?

"Why have we not carried out our schedule in furnishing on April 1, 200 Bristol fighting planes?"

"Because German spies as the senator can see, had tampered with the steel in a vital joint, had filled in the joint with lead, and then painted it over. When the first machine was delayed it fell to the ground."

"A British officer, an inspector in the plant, upon investigation found that the steel had been tampered with. That delayed the building of the Bristol machines for more than two months, because every machine had to be examined. These pieces had to be made over again. A complete investigation had to be made."

"Mr. President, if I were secretary of war or president of the United States I would commandeer the Curtis

SENATE TO VOTE ON UNIVERSAL TRAINING BILL

Lineup Shows 35 in Favor,

15 Opposed, and 17

Undecided.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., March 28.—[Special]—Universal military training for the United States will be voted on in the senate within a few days.

The amendment of Senator New to the supplemental draft registration resolution, which would compel registration for training purposes of all males between 18 and 31 years of age who would become subject to draft on reaching 21, it is apparent tonight, will receive strong support.

Whether the amendment can be passed depends considerably on the arguments before the vote is reached. Seventeen senators having declared to day that they had not made up their minds.

Thirty-five Favor Measure.

In a canvas of the situation thirty-five senators, twenty-seven Republicans and eight Democrats, flatly announced that they would vote for the New amendment. That is an unusually encouraging number in advance of a vote. Only fifteen senators definitely announced that they would vote against the amendment, three Republicans and twelve Democrats.

Of the seventeen who are known to be undecided, eleven are Democrats and six are Republicans.

Some of the senators who are in favor of universal military training as a permanent military policy for the country will not vote for the New amendment, and their arguments are having weight with some senators who have not made up their minds.

Objections Are Raised.

The pending resolution provides that it is amendable to a war emergency measure and, therefore, not a permanent proposition and that the issue would have to be raised and settled again at the close of the war.

Their further objection is that training of men under fighting age in the midst of war would interfere with the military program of the United States for the war and would take away from the training of forces immediately needed for European service officers required for the training of the under age troops.

Here's the Lineup.

Senators who have made up their minds to vote for the universal military training amendment are:

Democrats—Ashurst, Chamberlain, King, McKellar, Myers, Saulsbury, Smith (Ga.), Thomas.

Republicans—Card, Mandel, Vanderveer, Col. Curtis, Fall, France, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Kellogg, Lodge, Mcumber, Nelson, New, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Wardsworth, Warren, Watson, and Weeks—Total, 35.

Senators who have decided to vote against it:

Democrats—Bankhead, Beckham,

Marked by a star.

BUSINESS MEN

C. of C. War Leader Wants "Off-Site Boys" at Capital Supplemented by "Captains of Industry."

New York, March 28.—A statement that "unless business men are taken into the councils of the administration without further delay this war is going to be lost" was made by Waddill Catchings, chairman of the war committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in an address today before the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association.

"In this war business men have not had their part," Mr. Catchings said. "I am going to speak frankly, for this is no time for us to be making statements that are not true, just for the sake of being polite. There are few business men in the counsels of the nation. On the contrary, there is the aggregation of office boys at Washington that I have ever seen."

"The people do not trust the business men. Ever since the insurance investigation this distrust has been increasing. That is why the appointment of a college professor to handle the coal problem was more pleasing to the people than the appointment of an expert and prominent coal operator would have been."

Fletcher, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Kirby, Martin, Smith (Ariz.), Thompson, Tracy, Vanderman—12.

Republicans—Borah, Morris, Townsend

—1.

Total, 15.

Senators who said today they were undecided what to do are:

Democrats—Gerry, Kandrak, Overman, Reed, Robinson, Shepard, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Md.), Stone, Walcott

—11.

Republicans—Gronna, Jones (Wash.), Kenyon, Knox, McNary, Cummins—4.

Total noncommittal, 17.

Twelve Out of City.

Of the twenty-eight senators whose votes could not be ascertained today twelve are out of the city.

The Chamberlain resolution providing for registration of all males who have reached 21 since June 5 last will be called up in the senate tomorrow and a vote would be reached at once but for the universal training amendment which Senator New refuses to withdraw. The senate must therefore vote on the issue.

GENUINE

DIAMONDS

Diamonds purchased from us can be exchanged at full value any time within two years.

3 Carat Rings

\$95

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes

Wholesale dealers' profits and their travelers' expenses are not charged up against our diamonds, and you are given our entire stock. It is only a matter of asking any wholesale or retail jeweler to match any of our diamonds in quality and price, and compare them with ours. There you will be thoroughly convinced that our prices are about one-third less.

ATTENTION!

Observe the weights and prices of a few in this lot to be offered at this sale with OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE. All equally as cheap, quality considered.

WEIGHTS

PRICE

4-3/4 Carats.....\$1.00

3 Carats.....775

2-1/4 Carats.....500

2 Carats.....375

1-7/8 Carats.....325

1-3/4 Carats.....275

1-1/2 Carats.....225

1-1/8 Carats.....175

1-1/4 Carats.....145

7-8 of a Carat.....115

BILLY SUNDY'S WAR TALK STIRS 12,000 AUDITORS

Party Lines Wiped Out by Patriotism, Says Revivalist.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Trail Ritter last night, \$85; to date,

\$130.

Collections yesterday, \$997.50; to date,

\$70,415.75.

"I would spit on the German flag if we were before me," shouted out Billy Sunday last night at the Tabernacle before 12,000 concluding auditors.

Even before he began to preach that he was soon going to be found by law to compel the 300,000 British subjects in the United States to enlist and the citizens of the United States who went to Canada to escape war to be made subject to draft.

"Before the war there were in this country Republicans and Democrats," he exclaimed. "Now there are only 100 per cent Americans, pro-Germans, and pacifists. We've been too patient with this pro-German kind. We have had too many shapes from them."

"Willing to Die."

In his sermon, when he was denouncing the professing Christians who would not be willing to die for Christ, he turned and said, "What would Uncle Sam do if there were not those who would be willing to die for the flag? You would find a bullet-proof Hun standing guard over you with a gun."

Billy roasted the milk and cider, chalk and water kind of Christians, and said God had more respect for an out and out black hearted infidel than he had for that kind.

He was equally fierce in his denunciations of the brewers, who are "drugging boys and girls down to hell."

"Are we going to stand for that?" he shouted out as he swung his chair around, doubled up his fist, and kicked high in the air as if he were punting a football.

"Chicago gets \$6,000,000 for Hennessy fees," he said. "But the liquor gang picks the pockets of Chicago to the amount of \$80,000,000 in cold cash, to say nothing of the ruined boys and girls."

5,000 Bible Class Men.

The feature of the night meeting was the presence of more than 5,000 men from the west side Bible classes. A band accompanied them.

Other large delegations present were those from the Hyde Park district, 1,500; American Red Cross unit, Evanston, 700; employees of the Chicago Methodist Book Concern, 400. Other delegations came from Oak Park, Fullerton, department I of the Hub, and the Actua Life Insurance company.

In his afternoon sermon Billy won the hearts of the women by his praise of good cooks and women of pep and tabasco in contrast with those who sat simply warmed cushions.

His subject was Martha and Mary, Bible characters representing the hard-working and the contemplative types, and he championed the cause of Martha.

"Martha," he said, "was a kind of northwest wind sort of a girl. She was full of pep and tabasco sauce. Mary was of the pink tea and ice water sort."

"Martha made you think of beef steak, coffee with whipped cream; Mary of salads and postum cereal."

Evanston Women Attended.

One of the largest delegations in the audience was the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Evanston, and Billy brought applause from them as he praised the work of the women in starting the modern temperance movement.

"Daniel Webster's star began to decline when he opposed the agitation against the extermination of slavery," he said, "and any man who opposes

Selling Souls for Shekels (EVENING SERMON)

Thousands of people today are selling Jesus Christ just as Judas did, and for no greater sum. Billy Sunday declared in his sermon last night, adding that too many within the church are standing by, just as the groups of disciples did, and permitting the Lord to be betrayed.

"Judas bought a ticket to hell for \$15.00," declared Sunday, "and it was not a round trip ticket either, for he never got back and never will. You are selling Jesus Christ for as little as Judas did. Perhaps you sold him for the same price, but you are betraying him for the money you have in the bank or the automobile you ride in. I don't know what you got for selling Jesus, but I want to tell you it was a dirty bargain."

"Again Assails Brewers.

"I believe the United States government ought to close every brewery as a war measure," asserted the evangelist, coming back to the liquor subject. "The amount of grain the breweries and distillers use would feed an army of a million men for two years. Not only do they waste grain but when men drink the slop it disqualifies them for business men, for husbands, or soldiers or anything else that is decent in America."

"Every saloon gives the devil a better chance to get your boy into hell. If you want all the world to be better after a while keep the devil away from the boys and girls now. And if you want to drive the devil out of the world hit him with a cradle instead of a crutch. Then you will do something."

TODAY'S PROGRAM

20,000 WORKERS OUT IN SYMPATHY AT KANSAS CITY

3 and 7:30 p. m.—Billy Sunday preaches in the Tabernacle at Chicago Avenue and the lake. He will preach the same sermon on the subject "Mothers" at both the afternoon and evening meetings and requests that all who can will attend the afternoon meeting as it is expected the evening meeting will be a record crowd.

Reservations at night for students of high schools.

2 p. m.—Mrs. Sunday speaks at the Oakwood Methodist Episcopal church, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue.

11 a. m.-8 p. m.—18 east luncheon for basilean women at 85 South Wabash avenue.

11:15 a. m.-1:15—Meeting for business women at 25 South Wabash avenue, led by Miss Frances E. Miller.

the extinction of the liquor traffic is likewise doomed. I expect to live long enough to pile dirt on its grave. If I die before that time, I expect the brewers and the German-American alliance will run an excursion train to my funeral; but I expect to live long enough to preach the funeral sermon of John Barleycorn."

All saloons were closed by the police.

QUININE THAT DOES NOT AFFECT HEAT

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAKATATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) can take any one without causing nervousness or jitters. It is a safe, reliable medicine.

It is the signature of E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 9c—Advertisement.

the extinction of the liquor traffic is likewise doomed. I expect to live long enough to pile dirt on its grave. If I die before that time, I expect the brewers and the German-American alliance will run an excursion train to my funeral; but I expect to live long enough to preach the funeral sermon of John Barleycorn."

TEACHER FOUND IN GAS FILLED ROOM WILL LIVE

Mrs. Fannie S. Reeder of 2340 West Monroe street, widow of Dr. William D. H. Reeder and a teacher in the Hansen Park High School, the school she received her training in, was found unconcious by gas in her house yesterday by Bishop Samuel Fallows and Carl Steres of 2334 West Monroe street. She was taken by the police, who completed the restoration with a pulmotor, to the Washington hospital, where it is said she will recover.

Mrs. Reeder has been living alone at her home since the death of her husband two years ago and had been ill the past week.

A neighbor coming to inquire as to the health of Mrs. Reeder received no response. She was kneeling and called out for help. The woman then called Bishop Fallows who, with the assistance of Steres, entered the house. The door to Mrs. Reeder's room was found locked and a strong odor of gas prevailed. Mrs. Reeder was found unconscious lying in her bed and apparently had inhaled the gas while sleeping.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

A laboratory to be created at Helsinki, Finland, for the study of technical industrial problems will be supported in part by the government, but largely by a number of private concerns.

ONLY at 224 W. RANDOLPH ST.

75¢ Quality CHOCOLATE CREAMS Slightly Misshaped

3 Pounds, \$1.00

Packed for Shipment, \$1.10

(Parcel Post or Express Extra)

21 Ounces.....50c

10 Ounces.....25c

Main Floor. Near Fifth Avenue "L"

Phone Main 63

In black and tan
Russia Calf-skin

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

Correct Shoes for Men

YOU will appreciate the comfort of this shoe. Smart in appearance, it also gives ease, comfort and peace of mind. Be fitted with a Dr. Reed shoe today and you will never be without one. Model illustrated, high, low, made of high grade leather, both in Black and Tan.

John P. Smith
Shoe Company
Makers of Men's

Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co.
13 East Adams Street

With the
Cushion
Insole.

Conklin's
Self-Filling
Fountain Pen
NON-LEAKABLE.

100 Feet West of State St.

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Regular Price	Final Price
\$160.00	\$49.00
60.00	20.00
42.00	14.00
70.00	24.00
170.00	59.00
62.00	22.00
4.00	1.00
18.00	6.00
150.00	49.00
70.00	25.00
45.00	15.00
59.00	20.00
15.00	5.00
40.00	9.75
42.00	10.00
31.00	7.00
15.00	2.50
4.50	1.50
24.50	8.00
15.00	5.00
14.00	4.50
24.00	8.00
44.00	15.00
75.00	27.00
195.00	69.00
52.00	17.00
80.00	25.00
47.00	14.00

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nts specially
nts. Most
duced prices.

ture Co.
ton Street

ATS



THIS A
QUALITY
SUPERIOR
HAT

\$5

Also Headquarters for
Borsalino, Mossani,
Knapp-Felt and Steison
Hats

Bishop's famous fitting
Service with every hat

SEMENTS
PIRATION
BUYING

DIG INTO SUGAR BOWL BANK, WIN WAR, WOMEN TOLD

Rainy Day Funds Coaxed
Out at Liberty Loan
Meeting.

BY MARGERY CURREY.
"If you're going to be a 'sympathetic'
miser, you might as well be one of those who
love the Kaiser."

This was the keynote of yesterday's
woman's mass-meeting, held in the
great ballroom and outlying provi-
sions of the Blackstone hotel by those
interested in the third Liberty loan
drive, which will begin April 6. It was
washed by pretty little Sybil Jason
of the "Hitchy-Koo" company when
she sang "What Are You Going To Do
For Uncle Sam?" as part of the all-star
program.

And nobody in that whole crowd
loved the Kaiser, evidently. The women
came from all over the country, from the
Lake Shore drive and from South Hal-
sted street, and most of those present
enrolled themselves as Chicago workers
for the great national drive to get
\$100,000,000. The meeting was opened
and led by Mrs. Jacob Baur, Chicago
chairman of the woman's Liberty loan
committee. Charles W. Folds, chair-
man of the Chicago men workers, made
the first speech. He begged the women
not to knit while they listened to him,
as he wanted the inspiration of
their attention and their response.

Edna Ferber Pleads

Miss Edna Ferber, the novelist, made
the main speech of the day.

"All you women are part 'squirrel'
she began. "You believe, like that
bright, agile, thrifty little animal, that
a nut in the ground is worth two on
the tree. You save against a rainy
day. That rainy day has come, so
dig up your hoard. It is the women
who save withered rose leaves, chick-
ens' feet, cut hair, old bread, bread
crumbs, corset steels, lovers' letters
and bits of cloth. This squirrel qual-
ity will now save the nation."

"What good will John's schooling
for which you have saved, be to him, or
Mildred's piano, if the Germans com-
pile both John and Mildred in slavery?
Get out what you have put away
under the handkerchief box in the left-
hand bureau drawer, and put it into a
Liberty bond. Each one of you must
think that the United States govern-
ment needs \$500,000,000 to
carry on this war for another year.
And you, each one, can give that \$50.

"When the women of America realize
that nothing in the world counts

IF So, the Government Will
Help You Get a Job.

Five branch offices of the United
States employment service of the de-
partment of labor have been opened
in Chicago to aid in the mobilization
and distribution of the man power of
the nation not in military service.

The new offices are located at 105
South Jefferson street, 1327 Augusta
street, 6317 South Halsted street, 4531
South Ashland avenue, and the South
Chicago postoffice building.

Dr. P. L. Prentiss is acting director
of employment of the Chicago office.

The main office at 845 South Wabash
avenue has been in operation for some

time. Illinois now has more branch offices
than any other state. New employ-
ment branches have been opened in
Joliet, Alton, Bloomington, Danville,
Decatur, Galesburg, Joliet, Quincy, and
La Salle. There are now more than
150 offices throughout the country, and
new ones are being opened daily.

But the winning of this war, the war
is won. Give this year so you won't
have to give to the Germans next year.
Dig up that nut."

Each Bond Means Shell.

Mrs. Lillian Russell made a stirring
appeal to the mothers of America.

"A \$50 bond will keep one soldier
in France one month," said Miss Rus-
sell. "They talk about the Germans
and their gun which shoots twenty-
two miles. We can send a shell 3,000
miles with every bond we buy. No
matter what you have already done,
it is not enough. Keep doing."

Complete plans for the drive were
outlined by the heads of the depart-
ments. Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns spoke
for the speakers' department, Mrs.
Lambert O. Wile for the club organiza-
tions, Mrs. Irving L. Stern for the
booths, and Mrs. George Sevey for the
work in the schools. Among the women
representing foreign language
speaking groups were Mrs. Misaki Shima-
da and Mrs. Tsuna Watanabe, Japanese;
Mrs. Matilda Diller of 1358 West Twenty-second street, the mother
of ten children, two in the navy, and
Mrs. Caroline Bicek, representing the
Slovenian women.

At the close of the meeting a tele-
gram of congratulations was received
from Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo,
daughter of President Wilson and head
of the National Woman's Liberty loan
committee.

Polls to Open Hour Early
by "Sun Time" Tuesday

The polls will be open an hour earlier
and close an hour earlier, "sun time,"
than usual at the city election next
Tuesday.

Announcement to this effect was
made yesterday by Dennis J. Egan,
chief clerk of the board of election
commissioners, following numerous in-
quiries.

When the women of America realize
that nothing in the world counts

FIX \$126,180,000 LOAN MINIMUM FOR COOK COUNTY

No Maximum Set, So Go
the Limit Is Plea
to All.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 16, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

AWAKE TO ARMS!

"In war, time is vital."—Lloyd George to the United States.

The British premier asks America to hurry. The hour is critical and the need is great. Everything that democratic Europe and democratic America will fight for as precious is at hazard and the hazard is increasing.

The enemy, strong in 1914, grows stronger, is stronger in the new attack than when the first rush was made upon France. The plea for haste comes from a nation which was unready when it had to fight, comes to a nation which is unready when it has to fight.

These two nations of English speaking peoples both believe that their national existence is at stake, that their liberties are in jeopardy, and that their national future, the manner in which their successors may live, is about to be determined.

The answer is found in the official statement that the broad ration of the French soldiers has been reduced because of a shortage of food. That shortage may be directly attributed to our failure to perform our minimum war obligation. The United States, we learn, was 800,000 tons behind its program of cereal export on March 15.

What excuse can we offer? If we had transported to the battle front a million or more trained men; if we had shipped thousands of airplanes and vast cargoes of guns and munitions then we should be able to say that this great effort had unfortunately interfered with the food export; we might in that case be charged with failure fully to coordinate our war program, but we could not be charged with shirking or negligence or inefficiency.

Germany, ready at the beginning, has grown stronger with each year. In each instance when time was vital Germany had been ready to take advantage of the opportunity. Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, northern Italy, northern France, Belgium are possessed, virtually or in total fact, by a nation which knew time was vital and planned with the knowledge that time was the essence of the undertaking.

The policy which prevailed in Great Britain prevailed in the United States. The English speaking peoples now ask themselves if their liberties are to be placed as a burnt offering upon the altar of that terrible god of irrationality, of the unreal, of illusion.

One rational fact existed in all the unreality to which the English speaking peoples had devoted themselves. That fact was the British navy. To-day it is the greatest protection which the English speaking peoples have. It is the dependable wall behind which democracy in western Europe and in America can find safety.

If this did not exist we were overrun, wiped from the earth as peoples who have institutions, free governments, and liberties. "Time is vital," and the only ready thing, fully competent for its work in the whole democratic world when time was called, was the British navy.

In every other respect the call of time found the English speaking peoples unready, unprepared to defend themselves, to make their free governments and their institutions safe, and to hand on the free governments they received.

Now we know that time is vital. The United States, an unready giant, is trying to get to its feet, confused in its own movements, entangled in its own activities, in an agony of emotions as it hears the call of time and is unable to assist its friends and its allies.

Great Britain, poisoned as we were by deadly illusions, is fighting for life, and the United States, knowing that its fate is inextricably bound up in the British fate, is helpless, implored to hurry, but unable to respond.

With contrition we must accept the facts. With wonder that we could have been so blind, so drugged in stupidity, we must accept the consequences. With hope we must do the best we can. We must hurry to the aid of our allies. We must hope that our allies can hold out. We must hope that free peoples will be spared the worst consequences of their folly. But we must never condone the crimes we have committed against democracy.

Self-condemnation must be in our confidence and contrition in our hope. We were at fault and we shall have to suffer. There is no escape from that. But there is escape from a continuation of this destructive folly.

A government which opposes a rational defense system for the United States now should not persuade the American people again to trust themselves to pacifist delusion. We trust that never again will the American people in great peril learn to their sorrow that time is vital.

The power is in congress. The instrument of safety is universal military service. Awake to arms! There is no other safety.

LOYALTY THE ISSUE.

There is no escaping the loyalty issue in the aldermanic election. It has been put there by the Socialists, who expect to swell their party vote by attracting the ballots of pacifists and voters of German blood who continue to oppose the war.

The loyalty issue is recognized by the Municipal Voters' League, although by some incomprehensible piece of small-bore reasoning the league recommends Rodriguez over Olsen in the Fifteenth ward, although the latter is a loyalist and praised as a man of ability, character, and promise.

We hope this recommendation, which is flatly contradictory to the league's general remarks on the loyalty issue, will be ignored. The Socialist candidates stand on the St. Louis platform of their party, which calls our entrance into the war a crime, condemns the draft, and urges the people against supporting the government. No American can vote for the candidate of such an organization whether in his inmost thought he favored our entrance into the war or not. The St. Louis platform is a document of treason, and a vote for any of its supporters is morally treason whatever its legal character.

If only Socialists voted for Socialist candidates there would be no Socialist aldermen elected. But we are sorry to say that the judicial election last fall gives ground for the fear that many Americans of German blood will forget their allegiance to the United States and express their opposition to the war by voting for men who are not only disloyal but who hold political opinions not approved by most Teutonic Americans.

It is to be hoped this fear will not be realized and loyal German-Americans should use all their influence to prevent it from being realized, not only for the sake of the country and the credit of Chicago, but also for the honor of the Germanic strain in the nation.

We say most earnestly that voting for American Bolshevik candidates will be long and deeply represented by the American people who hitherto have placed great reliance upon the loyalty and virtue

of the German strain in our country and have honored in many conspicuous ways. But this is a great day for trial, and there can be no forgiveness for any class which deserts the flag. It is no excuse that they have been called upon to fight against their blood kin. That was the test in our revolution and in our rebellion. It is a test that has come to many peoples, and it cannot be shirked here. The American of German blood must meet it exactly as any other American must, however it hurts his inevitable feeling for the race of his forebears. Loyalty to America knows no discrimination. It is 100 per cent or it is nothing.

Those who fail in this test cannot expect that in the future America will be to them what it has been. Neighbors who have paid the price of loyalty, in whose home the shadow of the great sacrifice lies darkly, whose love of our country has been deepened and intensified by fiery trial, are going to remember men and women who failed, who even used the ballot granted them as American citizens to stab America in her time of danger.

CUTTING SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

Our initial duty in this war was to supply our allies with food. It was primary and it was fundamental. At the outset the United States had only a handful of trained men and only meager facilities for manufacturing war material. But we did have food. If we could not place a million soldiers on the firing line we could at least furnish the rations for the men already there. Of all our war obligations this represented the very minimum.

And now, after nearly a year, how does the record stand? Have we performed the one obligation that involved the least sacrifice, the one obligation that we were most capable of performing?

The answer is found in the official statement that the broad ration of the French soldiers has been reduced because of a shortage of food. That shortage may be directly attributed to our failure to perform our minimum war obligation. The United States, we learn, was 800,000 tons behind its program of cereal export on March 15.

What excuse can we offer? If we had transported to the battle front a million or more trained men; if we had shipped thousands of airplanes and vast cargoes of guns and munitions then we should be able to say that this great effort had unfortunately interfered with the food export; we might in that case be charged with failure fully to coordinate our war program, but we could not be charged with shirking or negligence or inefficiency.

Germany, ready at the beginning, has grown stronger with each year. In each instance when time was vital Germany had been ready to take advantage of the opportunity. Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, northern Italy, northern France, Belgium are possessed, virtually or in total fact, by a nation which knew time was vital and planned with the knowledge that time was the essence of the undertaking.

The policy which prevailed in Great Britain prevailed in the United States. The English speaking peoples now ask themselves if their liberties are to be placed as a burnt offering upon the altar of that terrible god of irrationality, of the unreal, of illusion.

One rational fact existed in all the unreality to which the English speaking peoples had devoted themselves. That fact was the British navy. To-day it is the greatest protection which the English speaking peoples have. It is the dependable wall behind which democracy in western Europe and in America can find safety.

If this did not exist we were overrun, wiped from the earth as peoples who have institutions, free governments, and liberties. "Time is vital," and the only ready thing, fully competent for its work in the whole democratic world when time was called, was the British navy.

In every other respect the call of time found the English speaking peoples unready, unprepared to defend themselves, to make their free governments and their institutions safe, and to hand on the free governments they received.

Now we know that time is vital. The United States, an unready giant, is trying to get to its feet, confused in its own movements, entangled in its own activities, in an agony of emotions as it hears the call of time and is unable to assist its friends and its allies.

Great Britain, poisoned as we were by deadly illusions, is fighting for life, and the United States, knowing that its fate is inextricably bound up in the British fate, is helpless, implored to hurry, but unable to respond.

With contrition we must accept the facts. With wonder that we could have been so blind, so drugged in stupidity, we must accept the consequences. With hope we must do the best we can. We must hurry to the aid of our allies. We must hope that our allies can hold out. We must hope that free peoples will be spared the worst consequences of their folly. But we must never condone the crimes we have committed against democracy.

Self-condemnation must be in our confidence and contrition in our hope. We were at fault and we shall have to suffer. There is no escape from that. But there is escape from a continuation of this destructive folly.

A government which opposes a rational defense system for the United States now should not persuade the American people again to trust themselves to pacifist delusion. We trust that never again will the American people in great peril learn to their sorrow that time is vital.

The power is in congress. The instrument of safety is universal military service. Awake to arms! There is no other safety.

Editorial of the Day

WHEN BAKER COMES BACK.

(From the Minneapolis Journal.) For Secretary Baker the war is no longer "three miles away." He is in the very thick of it. A shell has burst close to his motor car. He has had a whispered conversation with a soldier in a listening post on the border of "No Man's Land," with the boches only a few paces distant. He has stood in the mud and rain not far from the front and watched the steel-hatted Americans swing by like the seasoned veterans they are. He has bent over the beds of wounded American soldiers in the field hospitals. His ears have been filled with the din and roar of combat.

It is well that the head of the war department should thus get a "closeup" of the war. His experiences in France should, and doubtless will, drive him from the mud and rain not far from the front and watch the steel-hatted Americans swing by like the seasoned veterans they are. He has bent over the beds of wounded American soldiers in the field hospitals. His ears have been filled with the din and roar of combat.

The president thinks highly of Mr. Baker, who in turn is so convinced of the greatness of his chief that he has too often mirrored back that chief's opinions instead of giving them the straight counsel of truth, not matter how bitter.

But Mr. Baker will come back full of understanding. He will know what we are up against, and in what ways we have thus far failed to meet the emergency. He will appreciate, for example, what the lack of skill means to our men at the front—what it means to have accomplished and cheerful optimism about what is to be done must give way to the utmost in driving energy of which we are capable.

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America calls its boys to the farms

"I call upon the able-bodied boys of the land to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter."

—President Wilson.



IN the same proclamation the President said: "Upon the farmers of this country in a large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations."

America's patriotic farmers responded with the huge harvest of 1917—but they must do still more in 1918 if we are to feed the soldiers and peoples of our allies while their armies and ours battle on to victory.

There is, aside from unforeseen weather conditions, only one difficulty—a shortage of farm help, already serious and rapidly growing worse. The farmers have land enough; the farm implement makers, with government co-operation, will see that they have tools and machines enough. But unless the nation gives them labor enough they cannot meet the nation's demands.

In this grave emergency America now calls upon her boys to fight for her on the farms.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston, knowing the needs of our farmers as no one else knows them, was also early in foreseeing the farmers' war-time dependence on the nation's boy-power. In an earnest appeal he, too, has urged that the able-bodied, experienced boys help the country in its supreme task of food production.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve is the means adopted by the government to give the boys a chance to serve their country on the farms. It is now well-organized in forty states, actively operating under and as part of the State Councils of Defense, a volunteer civilian army of able-bodied, patriotic youths, mustered and mobilizing to render the nation a vital service.

The hope of the government and the promise of the states is that, through the Reserve, the boys of America will answer this call as their older brothers answered the call to arms—that they will indeed, as President Wilson has asked, "turn in hosts to the farms."

Any boy between 16 and 21 who is physically sound and fit and has his parents' consent, can join this volunteer army on our farms and work with it to help win the fight across the Atlantic—can receive the certificate and earn the numbered bronze honor-badge, both bearing the Great Seal of the United States.

Every such boy, as Food Administrator Hoover has declared, "will oppose a similar working boy in Germany."

Federal and State Governments and Councils of Defense are looking out for the well-being and well-doing of the Boy Reservists with the same watchfulness that surrounds our soldier boys. They are taking care that only the right kind of boys go to the right kind of farms, and that every boy gives good service and is given good treatment.

Governor Lowden says in his recent proclamation urging the boys of Illinois to join the Reserve: "These boys are to be enrolled with the consent of their parents, but in no event are they to be employed in military service. The boy will receive full

credit in his school work, and his moral and physical welfare will be conserved by volunteer visitors. Instead of detracting from their education, this service, in my opinion, will greatly aid it."

The Illinois youths who went out on the farms as Boy Reservists last year liked it so well—found the work so healthful and interesting—that most of them are signed up to go again this year.

Five thousand boys are already enrolled for 1918 in this State, but there will be need for many more than that to meet a shortage of farm help which is expected to be as acute in Illinois as elsewhere.

This appeal on behalf of the United States Boys' Working Reserve is published by the Harvester Company because of its intimate knowledge of farm conditions and because of the belief that it does a patriotic duty in helping to make the boys of Chicago—its home city—realize how greatly they can aid to win the war by serving their country on our fertile but under-manned farms.

It is an appeal addressed to the boys—to their parents—to their teachers. They are urged to consider the Boys' Reserve as of vital importance to the success of the splendid soldiers who are now, or soon will be, fighting for all of us—for the freedom of all the world—on the battle-fields of Europe. Let the boys enroll in the Reserve; let the parents and teachers support it and co-operate with it in all possible ways.

The boys of Chicago and Cook County can apply to the State Council of Defense, 120 West Adams Street. Every other county has its Boys' Reserve Director, whose name can be given by any bank, newspaper or high school principal.

This is the way above all ways for boys of America between 16 and 21 to show themselves, as the President has said, writing of the Boys' Reserve, "worthy of patriotic fathers who have fought for democracy in the past, sustain their patriotic brothers who fight for it today, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home."

International Harvester Company



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ASK U. S. TO LET 50,000 CHICAGO MEN HELP WIN

Lead for Ship Contracts
and Other Work City
Is Ready to Do.

(BY AL STAFF CORRESPONDENT)
Washington, D. C., March 28.—(Special)—Shipyards, munitions plants, and war contracts for Chicago are being urged by a delegation representing the Cooperative League of Building Trades and Industries which began a series of conferences with Washington officials today.

The delegation, which is headed by George Carey, president of the league, was armed with maps and documents showing that there are facilities along the Michigan, the Calumet river, the drainage canal and the north and south branches of the river for simultaneous construction of 100 ships of 1,700 tons if constructed as a whole, or 9,000 tons if constructed in halves to be assembled after passing the Welland canal.

The delegation held a conference with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and member of the Council of National Defense, this afternoon.

5,000 Unemployed in Chicago.

There are 50,000 unemployed men in Chicago, largely in the building trades, Mr. Carey said in presenting his case to Mr. Gompers. "This labor is available for war work. There are facilities for housing 450,000 men, 200,000 of them within a radius of four miles of State and Madison streets.

"There is building material in stock in Chicago sufficient to carry on any building operations the government may require. There are 175,000,000 pounds in stock and 40,000,000 racing brick; 110,000 barrels of cement; 25,000,000 feet of lumber of all dimensions; \$6,000,000 worth of pipe and electrical fittings; and 200,000 cubic yards of gravel."

Vast Shipbuilding Area.
The committee will concentrate on the effort to induce the government to begin shipbuilding operations at Chicago, but will urge other claims. Mr. Carey is prepared to show the shipbuilding board officials by maps and charts that there are twenty-eight miles of river from along the north and south branches; forty miles along the drainage canal, and twelve miles along the Calumet river that are available for shipbuilding operations.

FEDERAL CLAWS CLUTCH C. V. COOK FOR DISLOYALTY

Four men who toyed with Uncle Sam's war laws got their fingers burnt and were held under specific federal charges yesterday. One of them, a German anarchist, will be interned for the term of the war, and then deported as an alien official. The other three are serving time in a Iowa penitentiary.

ALBERT BASLER, citizen of Germany, former waiter in Quincy No. 8, charged with spreading anti-war propaganda.

TOMAS ROTKOPFEL, arrested with the registration card of Alex Kunkovsky of Argo in his possession; can't explain how he got it.

EDWARD MAINES, Negro, arrested on charge of failing to register; now wants to fight.

Albert Basler was arrested at the Black Shore club, where he went after leaving Quincy No. 8. He is 21 years old and came to the United States in May, 1914. He denies relationship to Herman Basler, also a waiter at Quincy No. 8, who was recently interred.

Rich-Tex Knitting Yarns

are
best

These knitting
yarns are spun especially
for socks—
strictly all wool, durable
and elastic.

A large and favorable
contract enables us to
offer this extraordinary
value.

Special for Friday and
Saturday

Gray Sock Yarn

72c per skein

Regular value

\$1.00

Richardson & Co.
Wabash Avenue and Congress Street

MOBILIZE LAKE SHIPS TO MEET WAR PROBLEMS

Distribution of All Bulk Freight to Be Regu- lated.

Washington, D. C., March 28.—Plans for a mobilization committee to regulate the assembling, movement, and distribution of bulk freight on the great lakes were approved today by the shipping board, and will be presented tomorrow to the director general of railroads.

The work of the committee is expected to concern the storage of ships' stores, due to the transfer of all that were suitable to ocean traffic. An iron ore and coal exchange will be organized under the supervision of the committee, which will be composed of one member each representing the ship owners, railroads, and iron and coal shippers.

Formal announcement by the war-trade board tonight of the new shipping arrangement between the United States and Japan shows that Japan is to turn over to the American fleet immediately twelve big steamers of 100,000 tons dead weight capacity to return for steel supplies. Negotiations are proceeding for the transfer of 200,000 tons of new construction on the same basis.

Attacks Hurley Statements.

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, attacked statements of Chairman Hurley of the shipping board on the progress of the government's shipbuilding program during the debate in the Senate today. Senator McCumber cited this year's submarine loss as far above the average and declared that at the present rate of construction and sinkings by Jan. 1, next, a net loss of 1,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons of shipping would be shown. He charged that most of the ships Chairman Hurley reported in service had been requisitioned and not newly built.

"Mr. Hurley is doing everything possible to speed up construction," the North Dakota senator said, "and at last we have a man at the head of the corporation with energy to put things through, but he has not done it." Chairman Fletcher of the commerce committee replied that three ships now in service were designed and built by the Emergency Fleet corporation.

To Equal Sinkings in August.

"Then the efforts of the shipping board actually in nearly a year have produced three ships," Senator McCumber observed.

Information from General Manager Pies of the Emergency Fleet corporation, given in a recent letter to the senate commerce committee, shows that by next August the output of shipping will be equal to the submarine sinkings, Senator Fletcher said.

RAILWAY GUARD TO DIE FOR DEATH OF ASSOCIATE

Dennis Anderson, 3317 South Hermite avenue, was found guilty of murder and his punishment fixed at death in Judge Jacob H. Hopkins' court yesterday. Anderson was convicted of shooting to death Leight Patrick Lavin, Oct. 31, 1917. Both men were employed by the Chicago Junction railway as special policemen. Lavin being delinquent less than three hours, Anderson, who is 22 years old, accepted the verdict without apparent emotion.

CHURCH BURNS; CHILDREN FLEE; DENY WAR PLOT

Fire yesterday destroyed the Bethlehem German Lutheran church, at One Hundred and Third street and Avenue H, and caused a panic among 150 pupils of the church school, which was in session. All got out in safety. The loss was \$27,000.

A police theory that the fire had been started by enemies of the Rev. Theodore Thiele, the pastor, was partly discounted by his explanation that a fire had been built in the furnace by the janitor, I. Kannwischer of 1937 Avenue H, an hour before the building was burned. It is thought that the furnace may have become overheated or that a faulty chimney was responsible.

There is said to have been division in the parish over war issues.

ROCKFORD BEER MEN GET TASTE OF LANDIS' LASH

Rockford, Ill., March 28.—[Special] Declaring the Rockford Brewing company's method of doing business in dry territory was simply "camouflage," and that it was not a brewing industry but an "incorporated conspiracy," Judge K. M. Landis today held John V. Petritz, president, and his son, Frank, vice-president of the company to the federal grand jury in bonds of \$7,500 each.

"This company's monkey business back and forth between Rockford and Beloit, Wis., is mere subterfuge, an evasion of your dry law, which would not fool a babe in the cradle," the judge said.

The court sentenced sixteen persons convicted of having sold liquor to soldiers, or in the Camp Grant zone.

"LIEUT." LANDIS WILL "LIEUT" NO MORE IN CHICAGO

Louis T. Landis will no longer bomb the German imperial army headquarters before breakfast or perform the devil dip over Potsdam in the clubs and tearooms of this village. A considerable number of admiring acquaintances of the "Lieutenant" of the British Royal Flying Corps are also advised to bid a long adieu to whatever sums they may have lent Mr. Landis.

Appalled by Lieut. W. G. Hamilton of the British recruiting mission, he will leave today for Canada to be court-martialed on a charge of impersonating an officer. Judge Hugh J. Kearns yesterday. Landis came to grief when he passed a worthless check for \$92 on W. P. Horbush of 711 West Jackson boulevard, one of the many Chicagoans who had entertained.

You'll enjoy seeing our
spring overcoats;
6th floor

YOU know that conditions in the clothing trade are not normal; but even in normal times we couldn't show you a better selection of fabrics, colorings, models than we are now showing. We have collected the finest woolens to be had in America and England; come and see them.

The 5-seam back, so popular in the young men's suits, appears as a feature in overcoats. We're headquarters for Burberry English overcoats; and we have many other good things to show you.

\$18 \$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60



Young men like the military styles in suits

WE have what young men want on our 4th floor; mainly but ultra-fashions in suits. The 5-seam back and the new melt-waisted models seem to have the call. There are others here, too.

\$18 \$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$45 \$50 \$60

Maurice L. Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State
Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

Mandel Brothers

Men's shop, second floor

The nation's call for economy

in apparel, is met, at no sacrifice in personal appearance, by the men who wear

Brandegee-Kincaid Clothes

For, while the non-essentials of clothes styles are eliminated—at the government's request—Brandegee-Kincaid clothes are distinguished still by rugged worth of fabric, by faultless fit and finish.

A half century's experience in high class tailoring enables Brandegee-Kincaid & Co. to continue to produce suits and overcoats that afford the very best styling and workmanship in a broad choice of fabrics.

Featuring a Brandegee-Kincaid cutaway frock suit—cutaway frock coat and vest in black or dark oxford, and striped trousers; "the" style for informal or semi-dress occasions, and moderately priced.

For men and young men:
Brandegee-Kincaid sack suits

at *25—\$30—\$35

Whether you fancy a dash of color in a suit or prefer a conservative pattern, you will find it in the elegant worsted tweeds and cheviots used in these new Brandegee-Kincaid models for business or semi-dress wear. Second floor.

Scarves, Too—

DON'T let the Z. Z. Jackson reputation for fine shirtmaking eclipse the big fact of Z. Z. Jackson Scarves. Some men prophesy that Z. Z. Jackson neckwear will make Mr. Jackson and his associates even more famous than the shirts will. They say they have searched years for ideas which they find developed and perfected here.

Doubtless this is true—Mr. Jackson and his associates bring imagination, good taste, experience and a definite purpose to the subject of neckwear. The spring selections have had especial attention. The store—on the second floor at Michigan and Madison, overlooking the boulevard—is a pleasant, leisurely place to shop. (Most of the Z. Z. Jackson Scarves are made in the workrooms on the premises.)

Z. Z. JACKSON

No. 100
SHIRT MAKER
MICHIGAN AT MADISON
WILLOUGHBY BLDG.
Second Floor
CHICAGO

Automobile X SHOW CHANGED

Showing Cars, Trucks and Motor Accessories

Exchanged automobiles and trucks inspected, tested and guaranteed under the seal of the Chicago Automobile Trade Association. New cars, in appearance, inviting the most critical inspection. Accessories of every kind for every motor need.

COLISEUM Admission 25c

MARCH 30TH TO APRIL 7TH

329 Ways to Save food FREE

Every home must save its full share of foods. Patriotic housewives who are co-operating with the Food Administration will welcome the

OFFICIAL RECIPE BOOK of the State Council of Defense

This book contains 329 tested recipes for conserving food and many new ways of preparing old favorites. Helps you add variety to your table. Remember that by saving on food you are helping to win the war—and strengthening your savings account.

Call for This Book Today!
Start Now—and Save

Saving's Department The CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANKS

Northwest Corner La Salle & Adams Streets
Savings Department Open All Day Saturdays Till 8 P.M.

The Vaughan

Seed and Plant Business is different in that its active selling season is limited to a few weeks in the spring.

We have our ware departments arranged for rapid filling of mail (or written) orders as well as for counter customers. Very many of our friends have telephoned with us and all of their orders coming in to us by us or by messenger, or plane are quite handled through our mailing department.

Besides this—for those customers who prefer to take their personal business in bulk—we have a "WILL CALL" Department, where an order left in the forenoon will be ready to take up in the evening.

On busy days our cashiers handle thousands of separate payments, and customers who keep above in mind are quite well satisfied.

Ask for 10-page FREE Catalog.

Vaughan Seed & Supply Co.
Randolph St., near Dearborn

GOOD BLOOD

"Blood will tell." Blotches and blemishes, like murder, will out, unless the blood is kept pure. Its purity is restored and protected by the faithful use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World
 Sold everywhere. In boxes, 12s, 25s.

Boys and Girls Get Rid of Pimples— With Cuticura

CHICAGO TRO IN HONOR G OF GEN. PER

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Three Hundred and Forty
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Men in Honor Gu

SERGEANTS
Joseph S. Richards, Co. E, 34
Victor A. Gabrattini, Inf. Co. 34
Samuel N. Holman, Art. Co. 34
William C. Cook, Co. 34

PATRIOTS

Frank S. Konigsburg, Co. K
Thomas F. Magruder, Inf. Co. K

INF.

Ralph J. Anderson, Co. R, 31

Harry L. Dobson, Inf. Co. 31

Mark C. Johnson, Inf. Co. 31

Harry J. Lovell, Inf. Co. 31

CHICAGO TROOPS IN HONOR GUARD OF GEN. PERSHING

City and State Represent-
ed in Headquarters
Battalion.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., March 28.—[Special.]—Camp authorities today gave permission for an announcement that will bring a glow of pride to many Chicago relatives of boys in the army. A list of Camp Grant men who are serving with Gen. Pershing's headquarters battalion in France was released for publication.

In this roster are men from Illinois and Wisconsin, with Chicago decidedly well represented.

In the nature of things these men are always close to the commanding general in France and may be said to constitute his personal bodyguard.

Chiefs of Selects.

When Gen. Pershing requested Washington to send him a detail of picked men for duty with his headquarters and staff assistants, Washington authorities directed Camp Grant's commander to pick out a quota of his best trained men for especially important and honorable duty.

Within a few days the chosen detail was ordered east, and in short order landed in France. The ranking non-commissioned officer of the contingent was Regimental Sergeant Maj. Roy W. Hedges of Headquarters company, Three Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry. The roster of the detail includes:

Men in Honor Guard.

SERGEANTS.
Joseph S. Richards, Co. E, 344th Inf.
Victor A. Galbraith, Co. F, 345th Inf.
Samuel Seal, Co. G, 345th Inf.
Willie C. Craig, Co. K, 344th Inf.

PRIVATE.

Frank S. Konz, Co. K, 344th Inf.
Thomas F. Meagher, field hospital Co. 342d Inf.

Ralph J. Anderson, Co. E, 311th Inf.

Harold L. Johnson, field trop. 56th div.

Mark Henderson, field hospital Co. 345th Inf.

John J. Lovell, ass't. dent. 341st Inf.

Adolph M. Simpson, Co. C, 341st Inf.

Edmund B. Formula, Co. K, 341st Inf.

Howard E. Jones, Co. K, 341st Inf.

Benard B. Jones, Co. L, 341st Inf.

John H. Nord, Co. M, 341st Inf.

Michael Weiler, Co. A, 342d Inf.

Ernest W. May, Co. C, 342d Inf.

Marvin E. Douley, Co. D, 342d Inf.

Edgar A. Novakow, Co. E, 342d Inf.

John N. Miller, Co. F, 342d Inf.

John S. Larson, Co. G, 342d Inf.

Clarence D. Olmstead, M. G. Co. 342d Inf.

Michael Kraus, Co. A, 342d Inf.

Charles Wing, Co. A, 343d Inf.

Fred R. Hedges, Co. B, 343d Inf.

Albert W. Zeman, Co. C, 343d Inf.

Joseph J. Fink, Co. D, 343d Inf.

Frank J. Hurley, Co. D, 343d Inf.

William H. Baggedott, Co. F, 343d Inf.

Alex Mian, Co. H, 343d Inf.

Frank J. O'Gorman, Co. I, 343d Inf.

John S. Larson, Co. G, 343d Inf.

Albert Schmitz, Co. J, 343d Inf.

Thomas E. Basquel, Co. K, 343d Inf.

Perry Baddeley, Co. E, 344th Inf.

Berry A. Bowler, Co. E, 344th Inf.

Mac H. Brown, Co. F, 344th Inf.

John J. Byrne, Co. H, 344th Inf.

Perry E. Grouch, Co. H, 344th Inf.

Patrick J. Casey, Co. K, 344th Inf.

Thomas P. Fitzsimmons, Co. L, 344th Inf.

Emer E. Adams, Co. M, 344th Inf.

Robert Schneider, Co. C, 311th field inf.

John W. Knourk, Co. B, 311th field inf.

William H. White, Co. A, sup. div.

Frank J. Shenvil, Co. F, sup. div.

Charles N. Baugh, Co. B, 345th Inf.

Alfred E. Baumert, amb. Co. D, 345th Inf.

Walter L. Mason, field hospital Co. 344.

Oscar N. Holstrom, field hospital Co. 344.

Franc T. McFarland, Co. F, 344th Inf.

G. H. Waddell, Co. A, American tr.

Christopher P. Beahan, Co. L, 345th Inf.

Henry M. Schone, Co. L, 345th Inf.

James T. Dailey, Supply Co. 342d Inf.

George W. McBride, Co. D, 342d Inf.

James P. Philibon, Co. D, 342d Inf.

John J. Donahue, Co. E, 342d Inf.

Jesse P. McCarthy, Co. G, 342d Inf.

Charles W. Barnes, Co. A, 342d Inf.

Harold E. Wardsell, Co. L, 342d Inf.

Harold S. Benton, Co. L, 342d Inf.

George Burman, Co. D, 342d Inf.

George Hill, Co. E, 342d Inf.

Harvey Bierman, Co. H, 342d Inf.

William T. Miller, digrs. trop. 56th div.

George W. Barnes, Co. L, 342d Inf.

Albert A. Hackert, Co. C, 342d Inf.

James F. Hayes, Co. L, 342d Inf.

25c

Vaughan

Plant Business is

in that its active

season is limited to a

few weeks in the year.

For rapid filling of mail orders as well as for customers. Very many of our customers come in daily, and we are always ready to serve them.

For those customers who take home personally their orders as well as for

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For those customers who take home personally their orders

LENROOT MADE 2 TO 1 FAVORITE IN SENATE FIGHT

State Vote Expected to
Overcome Milwaukee
Socialists.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 28.—(Special)—Lenroot odds to win were tonight to 2 to 1 in Milwaukee, although it is admitted in advance of Tuesday's election that in this city's vote Berger, the Socialist, will be first, Davies second, and Lenroot third.

Reports from over the state to the Lenroot headquarters, however, have convinced Republican leaders that their candidate will win. The estimate given out from the Republican headquarters is that he will be elected by 50,000.

The Democratic state committee tonight gives out a forecast of a Davies plurality of 34,000.

In the face of these two conjectures, the Socialists offer the very definite suggestion that Berger is about to be elected.

Everything in Milwaukee would tend to boost Socialist claims, but there is nothing that comes in to Milwaukee from out in the state to indicate a Socialist vote next week that can elect Berger.

Berger Vote a Factor.

The size of the Berger vote, however, now becomes the factor that worries both the Republicans and the Democrats. Berger got 28,000 votes in the primaries as an unopposed Socialist candidate. He may get 75,000 in the election. If he does there will be trouble for somebody.

The result now seems to depend on the real size of the Republicans' kick-back to Vice President Marshall's speech at Madison. Everything indicates that if anything were needed to put the vote into the Lenroot campaign it was the Marshall speech.

The practical effect of it seems to have been felt in the heavy Republican counties, where there would have been a medium vote cast Tuesday were it not for the feeling stirred up by the speech, which has been construed through the Republican counties as an attack on Republican loyalty.

Some Democratic Figures.

Replying to Congressman Lenroot's claim in a speech last night that he would be elected senator by 50,000 plurality next Tuesday, O. A. La Budde, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, today gave this analysis to show that Davies should win by 34,000:

"I believe that at the inside Lenroot at the primary received 10,000 Democratic votes, which will be lost to him at the election. Deduct this from the 75,000 total which he received at the primary and there are 62,000 votes left. He will lose more than 30,000 of the votes cast at the primary by his Republican rival, James Thompson. This would give him a total of 32,000. The increased vote will add 20,000, perhaps making a probable total of 112,000."

"On a basis of 350,000 votes to be cast Berger cannot count on more than 90,000. The remainder, including the solid Democratic vote, will give Davies 147,000, a plurality of 34,000 over Lenroot."

Counter Claim by West.

The claim by Chairman La Budde that Davies would be elected by 34,000

M. V. L. APPEALS

Two Wards Dealt With in
Special Bulletins.

A VOTE CAST FOR SOCIALIST ONE FOR THE KAISER

Loyal Candidates List the
Ways Voters Can Be
Traitors.

Socialism and the danger of the election of Socialist candidates by the splitting of the loyal vote were hammered at last night by speakers in several wards where the fights for aldermanic seats are the hottest.

In the Fifteenth, where Ald. W. E. Rodriguez, a Socialist, is seeking re-election, speakers for Oscar H. Olsen, the Republican nominee, declared that Rodriguez's election would be a distinct encouragement to the anti-war element of the nation. They charged that his own disavowal of the St. Louis anti-war platform did not free him from the Socialist pledge to stand by the party principles.

In the Twenty-seventh Ald. Oliver L. Watson, Republican, read a formal statement charging that a vote for a Socialist at this time amounts to treason. In the Twenty-second City Clerk James T. Igoe took the platform for Ald. John H. Bauer and assailed Socialism.

Charge Against Socialists.

Ald. Watson's statement, read at a meeting in Jefferson park, where there is a large community of German born citizens, contained the following charges:

"That the Socialist party is a political haven for every traitor to our country.

"That every enemy spy and sneak and poisoner living in the Twenty-seventh ward will vote for the Socialist nomination for alderman.

"That every person who went to bed smiling and happy on the day news was expected that the Luisitania had been torpedoed will vote for the Socialist nominee.

"That the Socialist party strength has been increased during the last four years only where treason is skulking."

Office Is Sacred Trust.

"The march of the United States to a supreme and unquestioned place among the nations," said City Clerk Igoe, speaking at a meeting at 522 West North avenue, "must not be hindered and impeded by the American counterparts of Trotsky and Lenin."

"A public office is always a too sacred trust to risk in the hands of men who by disposition and training are fomenters of disorder, who are willing to menace the welfare of the state by a trial of their unbalanced policies out of personal ambition but at a time like this a man casting a vote that may impair the national interests is doing a deed only a little short of treason."

Michael Feinberg, speaking for Olsen

over Congressman Lenroot, his Republican opponent, was met by a counter claim by Chairman West of the Republican committee tonight, when he said:

"My reports from all but two counties are surprisingly optimistic," said Mr. West, "but taking into consideration the enthusiasm of the Lenroot workers I am safe in saying that my former estimate of 50,000 for Lenroot was conservative."

Decides Partisan Politics.

Waukesha, Wis., March 28.—Joseph E. Davies, at a massmeeting tonight, replied to the charge of partisanship in the campaign as launched by Senator Smoot and other Republican leaders in the senate within the last two days.

Refers to Kalsner's Methods.

Sparta, Wis., March 28.—Congressman Irving L. Lenroot, Republican candidate for senator, in the course of a speech tonight called attention to the poster displayed by his Democratic opponent, "Wilson Wants Davies."

"In Germany," said Mr. Lenroot, "the Kaiser indicates what man he wants sent to the boudoir and that man is sent. If President Wilson can do the same thing in the United States soon we won't have any more liberty than they have in Germany."

Sexton Gives Up Fight
for Draft Exemption

Waukegan, Ill., March 28.—(Special)—Joseph Sexton of Waukegan, who inherited part of the millions of P. J. Sexton, has given up his long fight for exemption from army service on industrial grounds and will join an aero squadron.

FOUR AUTOMOBILES STOLEN.

Four automobiles were reported stolen to the police in the last twenty-four hours.

LENROOT MADE 2 TO 1 FAVORITE IN SENATE FIGHT

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Overcome Milwaukee
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BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

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Counter Claim by West.

The claim by Chairman La Budde that Davies would be elected by 34,000

in the Fifteenth ward contest, branded as false an impression he said had been created that the Jewish voters of the ward were responsible for recent disturbances at political meetings.

Test of Patriotism.

Henry R. Rathbone, former president of the Hamilton club, issued a statement attacking Socialist activity at this time.

"This is something more than a municipal election," he said. "It is a test of patriotism and citizenship. In this great crisis all true Americans should unite against the power of division and disunity of Russia under Socialist rule. Socialism would weaken America in its hour of greatest need."

In the Third ward, though the Socialist issue is not raised, the backers of Ald. Ulysses S. Schwartz continued to hurl charges of disloyalty against the city hall forces they say are backing Felix A. Norden, Republican nomi-

LABOR LIKELY TO LET BRIDEWELL WORKERS WORK

Organized labor is willing that prisoners in the bridewell be utilized in industry. The convict labor committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor met. Supt. Joseph Siman of the bridewell and four of the five members of the city council committee on crime investigation at the institution. After a thorough inspection it was agreed not to oppose the use of prisoners for industrial purposes under certain conditions. Supt. Siman showed that the bridewell now has 2,291 prisoners, 2,070 male and 221 female. Of these less than a third are able to do all the work in which the institution is at present engaged, he said, and as a consequence it will cost the city this year over \$400,000 for maintenance.



The P. A. X. Gets Things Done

Our long distance telephone tolls are incontestable proof of the importance of the word-of-mouth in getting things done.

Distance and difficulties serve to stress the importance of the living word in establishing a meeting of minds.

In factories and offices its immediate importance in getting results is overlooked by too many of us.

But some hundreds of our keener organizations have already noted this fact in the A B C of organization.

These hundreds of organizations use the P. A. X.—the accepted term for our Private Automatic Exchange and its automatic telephones.

Its most obvious advantage over the hand-operated private branch exchange is speed.

This speed in making connections invites a use which keeps men at their desks instead of walking about to effect word-of-mouth contact with fellow employees or executives.

The hundreds of organizations, large and small, now using the P. A. X., value the savings thus effected even more highly than the obvious economies of its swift, 24-hour service without an operator.

Among such organizations in Chicago are The Barrett Company, Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, Whiting Foundry Equipment Company, Continental and Commercial National Bank, the C. F. Pease Company, the Hotel La Salle.

The P. A. X. department of our home office here, Telephone Monroe 3200, will gladly give full details and information.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO.

Makers of More than 1,500,000 Automatic Telephones in Use the World Over



P.A.X.
PRIVATE AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE

Sales Office in Principal Cities

DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

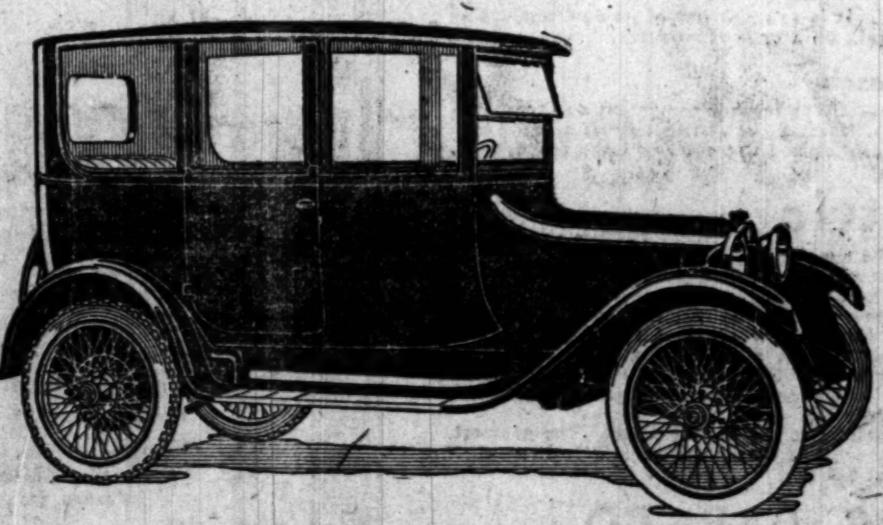
Dodge Brothers Convertible Sedan is an easily driven car, and despite its beauty, is rugged, as are all cars which Dodge Brothers produce.

They have never built a car which appealed more strongly to every member of the household.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

Sedan or Coupe, \$1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$1050
Touring Car, Roadster or Commercial Car, \$885
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)



DASHIELL MOTOR CO.

2412 Michigan Ave. Calumet 7300

\$2,375⁰⁰ in Prizes

Wait! Watch!

See Next Sunday's

Chicago Sunday Tribune

TELLS OF GR WORK DON ARMY D

\$25,000,000 Sp
Chicago Monthly,
Col. Kniskern

Facts concerning the growth of the army quartermaster's department from insignificant proportions of the greatest businesses in the country were told to the war secretary by Col. A. D. Kniskern, of the depot.

"There are over 20,000 men in the purchase list of the depot. An army man requires the transportation of 4,000,000 pounds of rations a day. It requires per month 1,000 pounds of meats of all kinds, smoked, cured, and canned; 500 pounds of lard; 937,000 pounds of flour; 37,000,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,000,000 pounds of coffee, tea, and other articles of food."

34 Times Bigger.

"The quartermaster's department has grown from quarter square feet and a force of 40 to forty civilian employees to a present of 1,200,000 square feet, with a force of 96 officers, 1,000 men, and 300 inspectors."

"We are paying out over \$1,000,000 per month for our purchases with over 1,500 men, making about seventy-five daily. All of this is done on a pay roll of about \$12,000,000, one-half of 1 per cent of our men in charge, who highest salary, gets exactly \$100 a month. Yet not a single failure has been charged up to the office."

Every Pound Inspected.

"Packing house products are packed with extreme care. Every meal going to the army from the depot is inspected before it is cut or carved, and given continual supervision throughout every process it leaves the packing house. It is all right in quality and taste."

Other speakers include Harrington of the Illinois navigation commission, who gave a talk on "The Relation of Coal Conservation to War," Irving A. Johnson on "Maximum Production Under Drafted Labor," and F. J. Jr., whose topic was "Scientific Management in Manufacturing."

H. T. Kessler was of the night session.

In the morning a "round table" with W. S. McArmour & Co. as chairman "Women in Industry" and a dozen women, over whom Thomas presided, addressed by W. S. Ford of Mortgagors Co. on "Planning, Scheduling, Patching"; by A. Russell of the Scientific America "Mechanical Aids to Man"; and Mather, Madison, Wis., on "Automation in Machine Shop Production."

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TELLS OF GREAT WORK DONE AT ARMY DEPOT

\$25,000,000 Spent in Chicago Monthly, Says Col. Kniskern.

Facts concerning the growth of the army quartermaster's depot in Chicago from insignificant proportions to one of the greatest businesses in this part of the country were told last night to the war conference of industrial engineers by Col. A. D. Kniskern, in charge of the depot.

"There are over 20,000 articles on the purchase list of the depot," said Col. Kniskern. "An army of 1,000,000 men requires the transportation of about 800,000 pounds of ration articles per day. It requires per month 33,000,000 pounds of meats of all kinds, fresh, smoked, cured, and canned; 1,000,000 pounds of lard; 93,000 pounds of butter; 27,000,000 pounds of flour; 400,000 pounds of roasted and ground coffee; 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, and similarly large quantities of salt, pepper, milk, and other articles of food."

34 Times Bigger.

The quartermaster's depot in Chicago has grown from quarters of 35,000 square feet and a force of three officers and forty civilian employees when war was declared to a present floor space of 1,200,000 square feet, with 1,200,000 more square feet being built, and a present force of 95 officers, 2,500 civilian employees, and 300 inspectors.

"We are paying out over \$25,000,000 per month for our purchases, have contracts with over 1,500 concerns and make about seven hundred purchases daily. All of this is done on a monthly per roll of about \$120,000, less than one-half of 1 per cent of our business, and the man in charge, who is paid the highest salary, gets exactly \$4,000 per year. Yet not a single failure has thus far been charged up to the Chicago office.

Every Pound Inspected.

Packing house products are inspected with extreme care. Every pound of meat going to the army from Chicago is inspected before it is cut from the carcass, and given continuing inspection throughout every process. When it leaves the packing house, therefore, it is all right in quality and quantity." Other speakers included Joseph H. Harrington of the Illinois fuel conservation commission, who gave an illustrated talk on "The Relation of the Coal Conservation Movement to the War"; George A. Berney, who spoke on "Marketing Production from Federated Labor"; and F. M. Simons Jr., whose topic was "Scientific Management a Necessity of Modern Organization." H. T. Kessler was chairman of the night session.

In the morning a "round table conference" with W. S. MacArthur of Armour & Co. as chairman, discussed "Women in Industry," and in the afternoon session, over which Leon L. Thomas presided, addresses were made by W. S. Ford of Montgomery Ward & Co. on "Planning, Scheduling and Dispatching"; by A. Russell Bond, editor of the Scientific American, on "Mechanical Aids to Man"; and by Ellis F. Mather, Madison, Wis., on "Standardization in Machine Shop Practice."

CABARET LAW'S REPEAL IS PUT UP TO INSULL

Toman Pledges Action if Opposition Is Written.

"If Mr. Insull and Mrs. Bowen will write a letter saying they are against the anti-cabaret ordinance I shall ask the city council to reconsider its action in approving the ordinance and ask that it be placed on file."

This was the answer yesterday of Ald. John Toman, chairman of the council license committee, to statements made by Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense, and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, head of the Juvenile Protective Association, and also a member of the state council.

Mrs. Bowen and Mr. Insull denied that they had discussed the cabaret question with A. J. Cermak, secretary of the United Societies for Local Self-Government. They asserted that the only talk they had with Mr. Cermak was concerning abuses of the special bar permit ordinance. They declared that the question of the separation of liquor and cabarets was not touched.

Special Permits Real Issue.

The general opinion expressed was that the mayor would not veto the ordinance and that the cabaret owners would live up to it. A fight, however, is expected over special bar permits.

A majority of the council, I shall believe, will insist that this ordinance be tightened considerably or repealed entirely.

One plan for correcting the abuses is to appoint a commission to pass on applications for special permits.

The others are to retain or issue a permit to any place where an admission fee is charged. The latter way would prevent "fix by night" organizations from holding profitable dances.

DEATH TAKES ONE OF TWIN SAILORS

Chicago Youth Victim of Pneumonia—Brother on the Gopher.

Thomas Cannon Lyons, a Chicago young man, who enlisted in the navy six months ago, died yesterday in Washington of pneumonia. Mr. Lyons was the twin brother of Robert C. Lyons, who also is in the navy serving on the U. S. S. "Gopher" at the Municipal pier. He was 27 years old, a graduate of the University of Chicago, Northwestern law school, and was a member of the Chicago bar. His parents reside at 4457 Malden street.

greater violators of the law than cabarets. I am not excusing the cabarets, but I merely wish to say the dances we complained about were greater sources of evil than cabarets."

The agitation on the cabaret matter quieted down in the city hall yesterday. Ald. Frank J. Link, who started a move to have Mayor Thompson veto the ordinance on the ground that it did not carry out the request of the state council, talked to several aldermen, however, and asked them to support his move.

Special Permits Real Issue.

The general opinion expressed was that the mayor would not veto the ordinance and that the cabaret owners would live up to it. A fight, however, is expected over special bar permits.

A majority of the council, I shall believe, will insist that this ordinance be tightened considerably or repealed entirely.

One plan for correcting the abuses is to appoint a commission to pass on applications for special permits.

The others are to retain or issue a permit to any place where an admission fee is charged. The latter way would prevent "fix by night" organizations from holding profitable dances.

11 SUGGESTIONS MADE TO BETTER MORALS COURT

Judge Fisher Analyzes Troubles and Offers Solution.

Several hundred persons attended the bazaar of the Swedish National forbundet yesterday at the North Side Turner hall. The affair will continue through Sunday afternoon. Harriet Lundgren gave a classic dance and Mrs. N. E. Norstrom and Oscar Larson took part in the program. There were talks by Judge John Stahl and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank. Tonight will be "Patriotic Night," with music by a Great Lakes band. Tomorrow there will be a demonstration in food conservation.

detention for women pending their trial.

BAZAAR

Participants in Affair to Continue Through Sunday.

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11. The hiring of a good statistician, whose duty it should be to compile all the data which are collected in the Morals court as well as the other specialized courts.

12. The establishment of a social service department, which would have charge of investigation and the rendition of personal service to those in need of it.

13. The hiring of a good statistician, whose duty it should be to compile all the data which are collected in the Morals court as well as the other specialized courts.

14. The acceptance of small cash bail for petty offenders.

15. Careful examination of complainants, not in open court, before leave is given to file complaint.

16. The enactment of a law which would punishable by imprisonment male inmates, keepers of houses of prostitution, and men who solicit prostitution.

17. The enlargement of the psychopathic laboratory, so as to enable it to examine properly all those who are brought before the Morals court, particularly all prostitutes.

18. The establishment of a farm col-

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19. The establishment of a place of

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Cash Bail Plan.

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DANDRUFF! GETS THICK, Y, BEAUTIFUL

Draw a cloth through hair and double its beauty.

few cents! Dandruff shies and hair stops coming out.

assessed of a head of heavy hair; soft, lustrous, shiny, from dandruff, is merely using a little Dandrine, a fine and inexpensive to have hair and lots of it. Just get a of Knowton's Dandrine rug stores recommend it as directed, and within there will be an appearance freshness, luster, you will you can not find a dandruff out falling hair; but surprise will be after new and downy at first—your hair—sprouting out all scalp—Dandrine is, we believe, sure hair grower; dandruff and cure for itchy it never fails to stop falling.

want to prove how pretty and airy really is molten a cloth Dandrine and carefully at time. Your hair will be shiny and beautiful in just a moments—a delightful surprise every one who tries this.—Adv.

MUSEMENTS

Woodlawn
Avenue at Sixty-Third
C. VANAUGH, President

LUCKY
ULLOON
ONTEST
O-NITE

LUCKY
ULLOON
ONTEST<br

200 SOLDIERS TO ENTER HARRISON SCHOOL IN WEEK

Technical Classes to Fit Men for Ground Work in Aviation.

Technical classes for 200 new soldiers will start in the Harrison school a week from next Monday. In the classes there will be 100 carpenters, 40 machinists, 40 sheet metal workers, and 20 blacksmiths.

All of the men have been selected because of their experience, as recorded in the records of apprenticeship. After June 1 the number of such men training in the technical high schools will be increased to about 1,500. It is planned to stop all shop work for regular students at that time, so the soldiers may begin nearly a month before school closes.

To Start at Other Schools. The men starting at the Harrison school will live at the Sears-Roebuck branch of the Y. M. C. A. Two hundred men will start April 8 at Lewis Institute and 100 at both the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. At Lewis Institute there will be 40 carpenters, 40 mechanics, 40 woodworkers, 40 electricians, and 40 blacksmiths.

Eventually several thousand men will be given training at the various institutions. Much of the training is in preparation for ground work for the aviation service. The men will be under the war department while studying.

Apprentices Graduate.

After a three months' course, the class for carpenters' apprentices graduated yesterday at the Harrison school. Although there are usually 250 boys in the class, the year covered the number of 200 and five. By arrangement between the Carpenters' District council and the Carpenter Contractors' association, all apprentices must take the public school course during the first three months of the year.

Today will be a holiday in the public schools because of Good Friday.

CHAPLAIN TO SPEAK. The Very Rev. Dr. Bell, volunteer chaplain at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, will preach today at the three hours' service at St. Paul's by the Lake Protestant Episcopal Church, 1000 N. Dearborn street. At All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, Ravenswood, the choir will sing the Easter hymns. The organist will be under the direction of Lester Heath, choir director.

The Pearl Shop

Easter Jewelry

USE of jewelry is an art. The effect, not the value of the ornament, is what counts. A well chosen brooch adds a smartness to a costume. A row of pearls becomes a chain of skin. Becoming ear buttons or drops enhance the charm of pretty features. A handsome ring emphasizes the beauty of a well-formed hand. Frederic's jewelry delights women who understand the art of using jewelry. It is individual in design and color scheme, worthy in quality, not too costly in price.

We are glad to have you come in to look around even though you do not buy.

Brooches and Bar Pins \$2 to \$25 to \$15

Frederic's Pearl Ropes \$3 to \$40 to \$45

Ear Buttons and Drops \$1 to \$4 to \$25

Rings \$1 to \$30 to \$50

We invite Charge Accounts

Frederic's
Makers of Classic Jewelry
Eleven East Washington Street
New York
Chicago

RESORTS AND HOTELS

White Sulphur Springs

West Virginia

Ideally situated Delightful climate

The Greenbrier

Open All the Year

European Plan

On Main Line of C. & O. Ry.

Through Pullman:

Just the Resort for Health—Recreation

The Bath Establishment Has All Facilities for the Cure

Write or wire for reservations

FRED STERN, Manager Director, Boston Manager

New York Office at the Plaza

Hotel Galvez—All year resort of South Texas, golf and motor racing. Write to General Manager, Galveston, Texas, or address the Galveston Commercial Club.

Mandel Brothers

Costume shop, fourth floor

Fashionable distinction in a group of coats and capes for Easter "Youthful" attire for Easter Day

An interesting collection of new, charming modes in rich fabrics, and newest colors. The models pictured are typically smart.



Poiret twill coats, \$25

Tucking on collar and large patch pockets furnish necessary diversion to the attractive model pictured in center. Body silk lined. Exceptional value.

Silvertone velour coats, 39.50

One of two clever new models pictured on the right: shades of tan and gray in this highly desirable fabric.

Distinctive coats of duvetyn, \$9.50

These in new shades of chinchilla, mahogany and santiago; also, black coats superbly tailored and exquisitely lined with fancy soft silks in harmonious colors. Model sketched at left. Fourth floor.

A remarkably fascinating choice of Easter hats for misses

Hats that are the very embodiment of youthful verve and spirit—a brilliant collection of styles—becoming to girlish faces of every type.

Misses' straw tam

at 7.50

and \$10. Pompom, fruit and quill trimmed.

Misses' poke hats effectively adorned with flowers and soft velvet ribbons, \$5 to \$10.

Misses' milan hats

at 3.95 to \$10

Smartest of tailored styles, medium and large sizes. Misses' rough braid banded sailors at 4.95 to 7.50. Wenchows, trimmed in sporty styles, 3.95 to 7.50.

Trench caps in khaki color, 1.25 and 1.95

Madge Evans poke hats for girls

The quaint little high crowned, short back poke, its mushroom brim forming a most becoming frame for youthful faces.

at 2.95

Made of good quality milan, and trimmed with grosgrain ribbon in black and dark colors; exact copies of the Madge Evans hats at higher prices.

Misses', children's and infants' shoes in pre-Easter offer

—the prices quite moderate

in view of the advances in leather costs. The collection comprises scores of handsome models in correct shapes for growing feet.

Children's and misses' nubuck lace shoes

8 1/2 to 11, \$5 11 1/2 to 2, 5.50

Children's and misses' patent leather button shoes, with white kid tops and turn soles; \$3, 3.50 and \$4.

Children's and misses' tan Russia calf lace shoes, with welt soles; \$4, 4.50, \$5 and \$6.

Child's & misses' nut brown Russia oxfords

8 1/2 to 11, 4.50 11 1/2 to 2, \$5

Gunmetal oxfords, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$4; 11 1/2 to 2, 4.50.

Nut brown bow ankle straps; \$8 1/2 to 11, 3.50; 11 1/2 to 2, 3.50.

Patent leather and gunmetal bow ankle strap pumps; sizes 8 1/2 to 11, at \$3; sizes 11 1/2 to 2, at 3.50.

First floor.

Mandel Brothers

Misses' section, fourth floor

Authentic styling and exceptional value characterize this

Novel attire attractively designed and smartly trimmed—suits and coats—at prices remarkable for lowness, considering demand is at its height.

Girls' and flappers' new smart coats

—special at 16.50



Coats especially grouped for this sale. Sizes for girls of 6 to 14, or for flappers of 13 to 17. Two pictured.

Flappers' Easter suits, 18.50

Newly arrived! Individually styled suits in green or tan; sizes, 13 to 17 years.

Fashionable coats for girls, at 18.50

Special purchase: coats of serge, gabardine, wool velour or checked materials. Some fully silk lined.

Girls' and flappers' spring coats, \$25

Attractive modes, in the season's preferred shades: sizes for girls of 6 to 14, or for flappers of 13 to 17.

Fourth floor.

Misses' modish poiret twill suits

at 29.50



Two styles—newly added to the season's fashions—in tan, navy or black poiret twill. One pictured.

Misses' new suits for Easter, \$35

Spring serge suits in navy or black; the jackets fully silk lined. Attractively priced.

Misses' novel suits, \$40 distinctive styles

The model illustrated is fashioned of wool velour in novelty checks—tan, brown, or black-and-white effects. The overcollar is of faille silk; the jacket fully lined with silk peau de cygne.

Misses' fashionable springtime coats, special attractions at 39.50. Fourth floor.

Highest standards opportunely coupled with lowest prices in boys' Easter clothing: remarkable value

In view of present market conditions, mothers will prize the chance economically to choose from our present stock of boys' suits, topcoats and furnishings. Featuring



boys' suits and topcoats

at 12.50

The suits with two pairs of trousers, in newest models, and in gray, brown and green mixtures. The coats made in snappy military styles with belt all around, and buckles. Sizes for boys of 3 to 8 years. Fancy, rich mixtures and solid colors.

Blue serge suits, 12.50 with two pairs of trousers

All in new models for confirmation and Easter wear; made with one or three-piece belt; patch or slash pockets. Sizes for boys of 6 to 16.

Second floor.

Boys' madras blouses at \$1

Easter blouses made with French cuffs and polo or military collar, attached or detached. Included are plain white blouses. Sizes for boys of 6 to 16 years, at \$1. Other blouses at prices up to 3.95.



Boys' new Easter neckties

Silk or knitted ties, handsome styles, specially priced at 50c to 85c.

Boys' hats and caps of cloth or straw and in new styles; excellent choice, at \$1 to 6.75.

Second floor.



1,500 men's silk cravats--a sale

brimming with notable saving opportunities

High grade, open-end four-in-hand ties, all-silk or in silk mixtures. All have slip bands—all are generously sized. Way below regular

at 65c

An excellent range of patterns splendidly appropriate for Easter. If bought and sold in the regular way, such cravats would have to retail for considerably more.

Blackstone
Importers
628-630
Michigan
Boulevard
Shop

Presents
The Newest Ideas in

HATS
GOWNS
SUMMER
FURS
AND
TAILORED
COSTUMES

Attractively Priced

THE DISPLAY of models by this establishment is not paralleled in America. Every idea of merit seen in Paris as well as our own designs are really masterpieces of dress creations.

New Arrivals
Capes & Cape Coats

Leschin Styles Are Charming



Late Arrivals of Easter Blouses

Interpretative of the latest modes and distinguished by exquisite handwork, are wonderfully attractive in style, quality and price.

The first illustration is of a fine French Georgette Blouse, shown in white, bisque and flesh, with fancy satin rolling collar and turn-back cuffs, trimmed with hand-embroidered stitching to form scallops. A splendid value \$16.75

The figure to the right illustrates a beautiful Georgette Crepe Blouse, of white, flesh or bisque. It has a rolling collar and turn-back cuffs of fine net, daintily trimmed with frills of Val lace, hand-embroidered. Spec. \$8.75

An unusual exhibit of Guimpes, Waistcoats and Neckwear is representative of fashion's dictates in these apparel accessories.

LESCHIN
Inc.
318-320 Michigan Avenue

RESORTS AND HOTELS

CHATHAM BARS INN

Chatham, Cape Cod
Excellent Golf Course on Hotel Property. Ocean Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. Motoring. Tennis. Detached Cottages with service from Inn.

Reservations now being made for season of 1918, beginning June 27th.

CHATHAM BARS INN, Chatham, Mass.

Commenting on this coming year Mr. Hoyne said:

<p

U.S. AGENTS ASK HOYNE TO DELAY MILKMEN'S TRIAL

Hoover Explains Plans Would Be Hurt by Prosecution.

National Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover and U. S. Attorney General Gregory have asked the State's Attorney Macay Hoyne to postpone indefinitely, in the interest of "desirable results," the prosecution of officers and directors of the Illinois Milk Producers' association who were to have gone to trial April 3 charged with boycott, blacklist, and conspiracy to fix the price of milk.

Several telegrams and letters have passed between the prosecutor and the federal authorities. To Mr. Hoover and Attorney General Gregory Mr. Hoyne has replied with courteous acknowledgments of their communications. To the public, which means the milk consumers of Chicago and Cook county, Mr. Hoyne last night announced his decision in the matter.

Mr. Hoyne's Comment.

In connection with the intervention of the two high government authorities, Mr. Hoyne last night said:

"These cases were set for trial April 1. In view of a telegram from Mr. Gregory, following a telegram from Mr. Hoover and a long distance telephone communication from W. E. Lamb of Hoover's staff, I am willing to continue these cases indefinitely provided that Charles S. Deneen, the producers' lawyer, agrees to it and there agrees on a judge before whom the cases of these men shall ultimately be tried. If Mr. Deneen doesn't agree, the trial of the producers will proceed at once."

The prosecutor then explained that the agreement on a judge to try the cases is of utmost importance, inasmuch as it will prevent, when the men do come to trial, any wrangling or delay through attempts at changes of venue or otherwise.

Correspondence in Case.

Following is the correspondence that led to the prosecutor's decision:

Telegram from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Hoyne, March 27:

"As you have been advised by Mr. Lamb, the milk situation at Chicago and other large consuming centers has presented many perplexing problems and an amicable adjustment has required the closest cooperation of all the different branches of the industry. We have been working on a plan for the steady production and even distribution of milk in the various tributary to large centers on a year round basis while all branches of the industry would cooperate in its handling, and waste and destruction of milk at so-called surplus periods would be prevented."

"This plan would avoid periodical readjustments which have an unsettling effect upon the industry. A conference of all interests is to be held in Chicago June 10 for the purpose of arriving at an adjustment for a subsequent period commencing July 1, and we believe more desirable results could be accomplished at the conference if the present criminal cases against the officers and directors of the Milk Producers' association, now set for trial on April 3, were to be continued until some future time in order to give us the fullest opportunity to promulgate our year round plan."

Hoyne's Reply.

Telegram sent to Attorney General Gregory by Mr. Hoyne:

"Food administration telegraphs request that Illinois criminal prosecutions against officers and directors of Milk Producers' association set for trial April 3 be continued indefinitely to permit progress Hoover's plan. Since you have previously stated that you would postpone prosecutions upon request of president or attorney general. Do you endorse request?"

Mr. Gregory's Wire.

Answer of the attorney general to Mr. Hoyne:

"I have received your telegram, dated 27th inst., stating that food administration has requested postponement of trial of officers and directors of Milk Producers' association indicted for violation of Illinois anti-trust laws in what you said that food administration may go forward with plans which it has formulated for dealing with conditions in the milk trade. Answering your inquiry: While I have no standing in the matter which would justify me in requesting you to grant the postponement, I am doing my best."

Wire to Gregory.

In answer to this Mr. Hoyne wired to Mr. Gregory:

"I received your telegram of the 27th inst., concerning the request of the national food administration for a postponement of the trial of the officers and directors of the Illinois Milk Producers' association indicted under the Illinois anti-trust law, and thank you for your information and expression of opinion."

Will Protect Citizens.

Commenting on this correspondence, Mr. Hoyne said:

"I have an exceedingly clear idea of my duties as state's attorney of Cook county—that is, to protect our citizens to enforce the law, and to punish those who are guilty of violations of the law."

The evidence in my possession shows that the Illinois Milk Producers' association ruthlessly and illegally sought to control the shipment and delivery of milk by spilling and destroying milk; by diverting it from Chicago; by overturning milk wagons; by intimidating and threatening farmers and shippers of milk, and by even foolishly attempting to intimidate proselytizers."

"At the first sign of resumption of any of these policies or tactics by the

'MARY MAGDALENE'
Actress of Passion Play to Become Bride of Texan Here on Tuesday.



Marie Mayer

Marie Mayer, Mary Magdalene in the 1910 production of the Passion play at Oberammergau, will be married to Lothar Becker, automobile salesman of Houston and Galveston, Tex., Tuesday morning in Mt. Carmel church. Father J. S. Sledenburg will perform the ceremony before a small company of the immediate friends. The wedding breakfast will be served at the home of Mrs. Francis J. Noonan, 445 Briar place.

They met last summer following a flirtation in Lincoln park, he said.

Their infatuation led to a number of clandestine meetings. He said he didn't want to marry her, but that she pleaded and begged. She knew he was already married, he said. After he had placed her in the flat he tired of her, he said, and tried to end the affair, but she clung to him.

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Their infatuation led to a number of clandestine meetings. He said he didn't want to marry her, but that she pleaded and begged. She knew he was already married, he said. After he had placed her in the flat he tired of her, he said, and tried to end the affair, but she clung to him.

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LATE REACTION CARRIES OATS MARKET LOWER

Prices Strong and Higher Most of the Day, Longs Sell Out Near End.

The oats market started out higher yesterday, but reacted later and closed 1/4 cent lower for May delivery. There was little doing in March oats and they finished 1/4 cent higher, with shorts anxious to cover. Commission houses were good buyers of oats early in the day and there was also considerable demand from local traders and shorts. The trade was impressed by the bullish cash situation.

Exporters continued to bid for oats and advanced their prices 1/4 cent, while the movement of oats is not as large as generally expected. On the advance offerings from commission houses increased, and near the finish some of the local longs attempted to unload. This disclosed an overbought pit situation, and when no buyers appeared there was a general desire to sell out.

Cash oats were 1/4 cent higher, with local shipping sales 145,000 bu., including 160,000 bu. for export at 15 1/4 cents over May price, track Newport News. Outside markets also worked some export business. Receipts here were 114 cars. Oats are practically all seeded in many sections of the belt. Argentine shipments this week were 78,000 bu.

Light Interest in Corn.

Interest in corn futures was exceedingly light and the market closed fractionally lower for the day, after showing a small gain early in the session. Cash corn was steady to 10 higher. Receipts were 176 cars. The movement of corn has fallen off materially, as farmers have no time to haul grain and country elevator stocks were moderate.

Primary receipts thus far this week total about 1,900,000 bu. less than the preceding week, but double those of a year ago. The country still has a lot of corn back, but it is a question how much of it can be handled in warm weather. Argentine shipments this week were 296,000 bu. Harvesting of corn in Argentina is in full swing and early samples are of excellent quality.

Oats Market Higher.

Wheat was 1/4 cent higher, with cash 2 selling at 29 1/2 cents. Receipts were 10 cars.

Barley ruled 2 1/2 cents higher. Demand was limited and this was confined to heavy grades. Quite a bit of barley remained unsold. Malting and milling grades were quoted at 31 1/2 cents and 31 1/2 cents. Feed and middlings double at 31 1/2 cents. Receipts were quoted \$1.00 per bushel and 31 1/2 cents. Receipts were quoted \$1.00 per bushel at 31 1/2 cents. Receipts were 19 car.

Timothy seed was quiet. March closed 25 cents and September 29.00 and 27.75 asked. Cash lots sold at 26.00 and 27.10. Clover seed was easy, with cash quoted \$30.00 and 31.00 and spot prime \$33.75.

Flax closed 20 cents lower, with cash quoted \$4.12 and 4.15.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

BULLETT, Ky., March 28.—LINSEED—
Crude, \$4.15-\$4.25; aviva, 15 cts.
Pulse, May 18 asked: July, 34 1/2 asked;
May 25, 34 1/2 offered. Oats—
Local, \$2.80; Future—May, 29.80 bid.
Corn—Local, \$2.80; Future—May, 29.80 bid.
Soybeans—Local, \$2.80; Future—
May, 29.80 bid.

BAILEYVILLE, W. Va.—OATS—
No. 2 rolled, \$1.76-\$2.75; No. 3 white,
\$1.60-\$1.80; No. 3 rolled, \$1.60-\$1.80.
CORN—Local, \$2.80; Future—May, 29.80 bid.
SOYBEANS—Local, \$2.80; Future—
May, 29.80 bid.

BBT, LOUIS, Mo., March 28.—CORN—
Local, \$2.80; Future—May, 29.80 bid.
OATS—Local, \$2.80; Future—May, 29.80 bid.
Soybeans—Local, \$2.80; Future—
May, 29.80 bid.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—EGGS—
Lower: No. 1, \$1.00-\$1.05; No. 2, \$1.05-\$1.10; No. 3, \$1.10-\$1.15; No. 4, \$1.15-\$1.20; No. 5, \$1.20-\$1.25; No. 6, \$1.25-\$1.30; No. 7, \$1.30-\$1.35; No. 8, \$1.35-\$1.40; No. 9, \$1.40-\$1.45; No. 10, \$1.45-\$1.50; No. 11, \$1.50-\$1.55; No. 12, \$1.55-\$1.60; No. 13, \$1.60-\$1.65; No. 14, \$1.65-\$1.70; No. 15, \$1.70-\$1.75; No. 16, \$1.75-\$1.80; No. 17, \$1.80-\$1.85; No. 18, \$1.85-\$1.90; No. 19, \$1.90-\$1.95; No. 20, \$1.95-\$2.00; No. 21, \$2.00-\$2.05; No. 22, \$2.05-\$2.10; No. 23, \$2.10-\$2.15; No. 24, \$2.15-\$2.20; No. 25, \$2.20-\$2.25; No. 26, \$2.25-\$2.30; No. 27, \$2.30-\$2.35; No. 28, \$2.35-\$2.40; No. 29, \$2.40-\$2.45; No. 30, \$2.45-\$2.50; No. 31, \$2.50-\$2.55; No. 32, \$2.55-\$2.60; No. 33, \$2.60-\$2.65; No. 34, \$2.65-\$2.70; No. 35, \$2.70-\$2.75; No. 36, \$2.75-\$2.80; No. 37, \$2.80-\$2.85; No. 38, \$2.85-\$2.90; No. 39, \$2.90-\$2.95; No. 40, \$2.95-\$3.00; No. 41, \$3.00-\$3.05; No. 42, \$3.05-\$3.10; No. 43, \$3.10-\$3.15; No. 44, \$3.15-\$3.20; No. 45, \$3.20-\$3.25; No. 46, \$3.25-\$3.30; No. 47, \$3.30-\$3.35; No. 48, \$3.35-\$3.40; No. 49, \$3.40-\$3.45; No. 50, \$3.45-\$3.50; No. 51, \$3.50-\$3.55; No. 52, \$3.55-\$3.60; No. 53, \$3.60-\$3.65; No. 54, \$3.65-\$3.70; No. 55, \$3.70-\$3.75; No. 56, \$3.75-\$3.80; No. 57, \$3.80-\$3.85; No. 58, \$3.85-\$3.90; No. 59, \$3.90-\$3.95; No. 60, \$3.95-\$4.00; No. 61, \$4.00-\$4.05; No. 62, \$4.05-\$4.10; No. 63, \$4.10-\$4.15; No. 64, \$4.15-\$4.20; No. 65, \$4.20-\$4.25; No. 66, \$4.25-\$4.30; No. 67, \$4.30-\$4.35; No. 68, \$4.35-\$4.40; No. 69, \$4.40-\$4.45; No. 70, \$4.45-\$4.50; No. 71, \$4.50-\$4.55; No. 72, \$4.55-\$4.60; No. 73, \$4.60-\$4.65; No. 74, \$4.65-\$4.70; No. 75, \$4.70-\$4.75; No. 76, \$4.75-\$4.80; No. 77, \$4.80-\$4.85; No. 78, \$4.85-\$4.90; No. 79, \$4.90-\$4.95; No. 80, \$4.95-\$5.00; No. 81, \$5.00-\$5.05; No. 82, \$5.05-\$5.10; No. 83, \$5.10-\$5.15; No. 84, \$5.15-\$5.20; No. 85, \$5.20-\$5.25; No. 86, \$5.25-\$5.30; No. 87, \$5.30-\$5.35; No. 88, \$5.35-\$5.40; 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WESTERN LAMBS AT HIGHEST PRICE EVER KNOWN HERE

**Touch \$19.35; Colorados
Reach \$19.25, First
Time This Season.**

INVESTORS' GUIDE

Answers to inquiries are based upon information which The Tribune believes reliable, fair, and unprejudiced, but beyond the exercise of care in securing such information The Tribune assumes no responsibility.

Inquiries must bear the signature and address of writer in order to receive attention. Answers thought to be of public interest will be published. If an answer is not of general interest it will be marked "not for publication." It will be mailed postage paid if enclosed. Address letters to Investors' Guide.

Dornell Potato Products.

E. J. F., La Salle, Ill.—The Dornell Potato Products company has been forced to expand a business that was started in Chicago in a small way fifteen years ago and has operated profitably ever since. In 1917, it is stated, gross sales were \$94,830 and net profits \$24,840. It is said by the company that the capital was approximately \$75,000. Commercial sources report a much lower figure. Now this business has been capitalized at \$150,000. The good will is put at \$75,000; the patents at \$200,000, and the equipment and machinery at \$60,000. The company is offering the stock at \$100 of stock at par for cash, agreeing to spend at least \$50,000 of the sum thus received in a national advertising campaign. Presumably 25 per cent of the money will go as commission to stockholders, so that even if all the stock is sold there will be left no more than \$21,250 for working capital and increased equipment. The new stock looks highly speculative.

Southern California Edison.

N. C.—The Southern California Edison company has earned its interest charges for two years over for years past. Early last year it bought the properties of the Pacific Light & Power company for \$22,000,000 and some distance lines to the city of Los Angeles. A new general bridge was then made and about \$10,000,000 of bonds were issued under it, increasing the total funded debt to \$45,750,000. The new bonds bear 6 per cent and run two years from July 1, 1917. The report for 1917 shows gross earnings of \$6,065,000; net, \$6,608,000; otherwise, \$517,100; charges, \$1,913,250; and \$2,511,951. In view of the large earnings these bonds are well secured.

CATTLE.

Steer steers, choice to prime, \$12.75@14.55
Steer steers, good to choice, 12.25@13.65
Steer steers, fair to good, 11.50@12.25
Steer steers, inferior to rough, 8.50@9.50
Yearlings, 9.25@11.75
Cows, fair to good, 7.50@9.10
Heifers, fair to select, 6.50@7.25
Canners and cutters, 6.50@7.50
Good to choice vealers, 13.00@16.50

SHEEP.

Western wethers, \$14.00@16.50

Native wethers, 14.00@16.25

Yearlings, 15.00@17.50

Ewes, 12.50@15.50

Western lambs, 17.00@19.75

Ewes lambs, 16.50@18.50

Colorado lambs, 17.50@19.25

Sheep lambs, 12.00@16.40

Record prices were made in the market for sheep and lambs. Chicago yearlings, \$12.50@15.50; lambs \$10.00@12.50; and beef cattle were steady to 10% higher. Beefsteaks met expectations, with 15,000 cattle, 35,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep.

Western lambs sold up to \$13.25, the highest price ever known here for that kind. Colorado reached \$13.25 for the first time this season. Wool wethers made a record of \$16.00 and yearlings reached \$17.50 for the first time in the history of the trade here. General trading was at an advance of 15@25c and the market closed strong at the upturn.

Hogs started 10@15 lower and closed in a badly congested condition, with sale mostly 50c off from Wednesday's market. Total weight, \$17.50; but it was difficult to get \$17.50 and the bulk cleared at \$16.50@17.25. Pigs were steady at \$16.50 for choice, strongweights to shippers and feeders.

Beef steers topped at \$14.55. Cows and heifers were slow movers at the previous day's prices. Calves were steady to 25c lower, with prime vealers at \$16.00.

Hog purchases for the day: Arment & Co., 4,000; Anglo-American, 2,000; Swift & Co., 500; Hammont, 2,000; Morris & Co., 2,000; Wilson & Sons, 3,000; Boyd-Lunham, 1,600; Western Packing company, 1,600; Roberts & Oaks, 1,000; Miller & Hart, 1,000; Independent, 1,200; Brennan, 600; Agar, 1,500; butchers, 1,000; shippers, 10,000; total, 75,000; leaf, over 11,000.

Livestock Movement at Chicago.

Receipts, Cattle-Cows, Heifer, Sheep, Wed., March 27, 1918—Total, 10,087,995

March 21, 15,047,621; 241,467,912

March 28, 12,000,000; 33,000,000; Shipments:

Wed., March 27, 4,268; 121,729; 1,301

March 21, 4,790; 104,370; 3,404

March 28, 4,000; 100,000; 2,000

Leaf, for day, 1,000; 10,000; 1,000

Shippers, 600; 25c higher, lambs, \$14.00@15.50

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28—**HOGS—Receipts.** 11,100; 10@15c lower; bulk, \$16.50@17.50; heavy, \$16.50@18.50; packers and butchers, \$16.75@17.50; mixed, \$16.50@17.50; bulk, \$17.50@18.50.

CATTLE—Receipts. 2,500; steady. **SHEEP—Receipts.** 600; 25c higher, lambs, \$14.00@15.50

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28—**CATTLE—Receipts.** 2,000; 10@15c lower; bulk, \$16.50@17.50; mixed, \$16.50@17.50; packers and butchers, \$18.00@18.50.

OMAHA, Neb., March 28—**HOGS—Receipts.** 10,000; 10@15c lower; heavy, \$16.50@17.50; mixed, \$16.50@17.50; bulk, \$17.50@18.50; light, \$17.50@18.50.

CATTLE—Receipts. 2,500; steady. **SHEEP—Receipts.** 600; 25c higher, lambs, \$14.00@15.50

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 28—**CATTLE—Receipts.** 10,000; 10@15c lower; bulk, \$16.50@17.50; mixed, \$16.50@17.50; packers and butchers, \$18.00@18.50.

HOGS—Receipts. 1,900; steady. **SHEEP—Receipts.** 600; 25c higher, lambs, \$14.00@15.50

LIVERPOOL, March 28—**COTTON—Receipts.** 2,000; good medium, 44@45c; poor, 32@33c; low middling, 23.79c; good ordinary, 22.80c; ordinary, 22.75c; 500 lbs. including 2,000 American. No. 40@41c; 2,000 mixed, 22.80c; 500 lbs. including 2,000 British. The official closing was at 24.82c; value, 26c; old contract [fixed price], March 23, 21.17c; value, March 24, 21.17c; value, March 25, 21.17c; value, March 26, 21.17c; value, March 27, 21.17c; value, March 28, 21.17c; value, March 29, 21.17c; value, March 30, 21.17c; value, March 31, 21.17c; value, April 1, 21.17c; value, April 2, 21.17c; value, April 3, 21.17c; value, April 4, 21.17c; value, April 5, 21.17c; value, April 6, 21.17c; value, April 7, 21.17c; value, April 8, 21.17c; value, April 9, 21.17c; value, April 10, 21.17c; value, April 11, 21.17c; value, April 12, 21.17c; value, April 13, 21.17c; value, April 14, 21.17c; value, April 15, 21.17c; value, April 16, 21.17c; value, April 17, 21.17c; value, April 18, 21.17c; value, April 19, 21.17c; value, April 20, 21.17c; value, April 21, 21.17c; value, April 22, 21.17c; value, April 23, 21.17c; value, April 24, 21.17c; value, April 25, 21.17c; value, April 26, 21.17c; value, April 27, 21.17c; value, April 28, 21.17c; value, April 29, 21.17c; 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Double room with bath \$1.75 a day.

Cottage Grove cars to door; tele-

phone and linens included.

200 ROOMS. RENT-RM.
ATTACHED; KITCHEN STORE; near
STORE.

trans. mid. 6300.

510 — TO RENT 3 RM.
reasonably well furnished.

ED. 6173.

TO RENT-3 R.S. HSKPG.
Kenwood 8861.

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NO RENT-1906 PRAIRIE AV.
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SOUTH AND EAST EXPOSED.
Steam heat, bathrooms, parquet floors
beautifully finished throughout; located
at corner of E. 64th and Maryland.
SAIL ORDER HOUSE OR OFFICES 800.
SAIL ORDER HOUSE OR OFFICES 800.
FOUR STORY BRICK,
100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high.
100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high.
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100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high.
TO RENT-HALLS.
NO RENT-LODGE, DANCE HALLS \$10.
Chateau Theatre, 3800 Broadway.
TO RENT-MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOR RENT-WE WILL DO IT FOR YOU. Write us
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JAC. LEMERER, INC.
Manufacturers of fixtures of
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MANUFACTURERS OF PLATES, CUPS,
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TAKEN NEW AND USED OFFICE
Furniture. Large assortment and plenty
of stock. Submit your address to us
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Best values in used and new store fixtures
or every business always.

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The STORE for MEN



XIII

FURNISHINGS

EVERY man who is particular about the quality of those intimate belongings that express his personal taste—and we believe that includes most of the men who read this advertisement—knows that a certain substantial satisfaction goes with the possession of an article that is known to be the best of its class, whether the fact is apparent to the casual observer or not.

The sincere man detests sham and pretense.

He insists that a thing must be exactly what it purports to be.

It may be of an inexpensive grade, if need be, but it must be a worthy representative of that grade, and not a weak type of a higher grade.

A full recognition of this spirit dominates the merchandising policy of our sections devoted to men's furnishings and dress accessories.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

New Spring Suits at a Special Price

Today you will find here "Sample" Suits for Women and Misses—the very newest models—trim Tailleur and Smart Sport styles—in Serge, Twill and Covert—blacks, blues, grays, stripes, checks—priced exceedingly low at.....

\$25

Special Sale—Dresses

Today we offer 250 Serge, Silk and Cloth Dresses—new colors—very attractive styles—at the reduced price of \$11.75



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Company
324 So. Michigan Avenue
Advance Fashions—Low Prices.

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Visit this delightful North Shore Health Resort, all the facilities and those who need rest from business and social cares.

NORTH SHORE HEALTH RESORT
has every facility for the scientific treatment of TUBERCULOSIS, heart, stomach and kidney affections, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis, neuritis, etc., and the like.

Facilities include swimming pool, beach, tennis courts, croquet, golf, billiards, etc. The resort is located on the shores of Lake Michigan, only 12 miles from Chicago. Write for information. Phone Wm. 211.

SKIN DISEASES, whether acute or of long standing, yield to the elimination treatment at

MUDLAVIA

Write for booklet giving complete information about the Mudlavia Treatment and statements from patients showing remarkable results. Address: MUDLAVIA Box 3, Kramer, Ind.

Thirty Years' Experience

Private Home For the Feeble Minded and feeble minded children. Where love, kindness and harmony are the rule. Phone Wheaton 1172 or address Mrs. E. B. HOWE, Wheaton, Ill.

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FROM THE FIRST FLOOR—WABASH AVENUE

EASTER GIFTS IN GOLD AND SILVER

Gold Watch-Chains

FOUR beautiful designs in Waldemar Watch-Chains, distinctive patterns, special at \$12.

One style of Waldemar Chain at \$6.50. These are all special values, and are particularly appropriate as Easter gifts.

Gold Cuff Links

Three handsome designs in Green Gold Cuff Links, engine turned, "No Fuss" style, special at \$5 pair. Enameled Gold Cuff Links, engine turned, in one pattern, special at \$6.50.

Gold-Mounted Beaded Bags

The charm of old tapestries, and of old weavings of rare descent, are discernible in many of the patterns shown in these Beaded Bags, with full engraved gold mountings, are shown at \$2.50 and \$2.65.

Gold Pencils

Three exquisite patterns in Green Gold Pencils, an unusual value at \$8.

Gold Pocket-Knives

Green Gold-Pocket-Knives, two blades, engine turned, in several designs, special at \$5.

Gold-Mounted Bill Folds

The man for whom it is hard to buy a gift will be pleased with any one of a variety of styles of Bill Folds in pin seal, and English cross-grain seal leathers, and elephant hide, gold mounted, which are shown at prices from \$11 to \$34.50. Card Cases, priced \$7.50 to \$29.

Sterling Silver Bar Pins

Sterling Silver Bar Pins, exceptional values at \$1.75 to \$7.50. The higher priced pins are of pierced designs, and are made to represent the more expensive jewelry.

Wrist Watches

IT is an unusual opportunity to be able to buy a watch of this character at this price.

Special—Women's Wrist Watches, 15-jewel movement, a thoroughly reliable time piece, gold filled case and bracelet, thin model, a popular size, engraved or plain, an exceptional value at \$15.

Other Wrist Watches in a most extensive assortment of styles and prices.

Novelty Earrings and Brooches

Novelty Earrings, French pearl, surrounded by a band of black enamel, pair, \$1.

Sterling Silver Black Enameled Brooches, set with white stones, special at \$3.

White Stone Guard-Rings

Sterling Silver Guard-Rings, entire circle paved with white stones, very effective, \$1.50.

Sterling Silver Ring with reproduction of a Cabochon sapphire, surrounded by white stones, price, \$5.

Novelty Earrings and Brooches

Novelty Earrings, French pearl, surrounded by a band of black enamel, pair, \$1.

Sterling Silver Black Enameled Brooches, set with white stones, special at \$3.

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White Stone Guard-Rings

Sterling Silver Guard-Rings, entire circle paved with white stones, very effective, \$1.50.

Novelty Earrings and Brooches

Novelty Earrings, French pearl, surrounded by a band of black enamel, pair, \$1.

White Stone Guard-Rings

Sterling Silver Guard-Rings, entire circle paved with white stones, very effective, \$1.50.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.



The Best of the Latest Modes for Misses' Easter Apparel

Variety enough to please the most exacting taste of youth. And with that only those fashions which have proved their right to place in these assortments by virtue of both correctness and individuality.

Among the Newest Suits at \$40 and \$50

Suits of navy blue serge braid-bound which introduce clever detail in the row of buttons at the back. Sketched.

Suits of navy blue or tan cretonne whose coats fold back in revers at the front to show the pique vests. Sketched.

The Coats One Can Choose at \$30 and \$55

Those of wool poplin in beaver, chinchilla gray and all blue have deep satin collars and odd pockets. Sketched.

Bolivia cloth a rich brown, rose color and old blue, fashions very smart, very simple coats in the style sketched.

These Are but Four Representative Fashions from Suit Assortments at \$30 to \$125. Coats, \$25 to \$115.

Fourth Floor, South.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

The Schoolgirls' Big Day for Easter Coats and Frocks

The most inviting array of new fashions the springtime has brought is ready to greet her. If it be—

For Miss Ten-to-Fourteen—Blue Serge Coats at \$15

That are fashioned with cleverly cut tabs meeting the belt at the back and smartly stitched pockets, as one notes in the sketch here at the left.

For the Middle Teen Girls—Coats at \$22.50

Just the sort of simple, smart lines girls of 13, 15 and 17 years want, in coats of wide wale serge in a bright brown or black-and-white checks. Sketched above at the right.

The Easter Frock All-White—of Fine Net with Lace, \$16.75

One style has an apron tunic—the other in the tiered skirt and bolero fashion, pictured here at the left. Both have a touch of hand-work and bandings of lace.

The Easter Frock May Be of Silk

Of plaid, taffeta, for example, with side sashes, \$16.50.

Taffeta in rose or blue with silver cord girdles, \$22.50.

Silk gingham and crepe de Chine combined in shirt-waist style, the skirt of the gingham, the blouse of crepe de Chine, \$22.50.

Fourth Floor, South.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

To-day and To-morrow to Choose The Schoolgirls' Easter Hats

They have blossomed forth in the most charming of modes—these hats for youth—for they realize their importance in the Easter outfit.

From \$5 to \$10

For a very little girl, lace frilled and flower wreathed, with fluttering ribbon streamers. Or soft, satiny straws in delicate tints that make round little hats also with flowers.

For older girls, many of the sailor styles wing-trimmed or the piquant, close little hats topped by huge ribbon bows.

Still others with red bobbing cherries about the crowns.

The High-school Girls' New Sailors, \$2.95

Like the one pictured at the left. The rough glistening straw is uncommonly smart. Others at \$4.45 and \$5.95. Most likely in navy blue, black or brown. Some few in cherry red and bright green.

Fifth Floor, South.

All out for The third Liberty Get ready!

VOLUME LXXV

LIFT MEATLES

DAYS; HOTELS

BE WHEATLE

Washington, D. C., March

extension of the meatless day for thirty days, beginning to be ordered tonight by the food administration to all state food administrators.

Temporary relaxation of the restrictions was decided upon thousands of hogs now come to market have increased supply beyond the country's and storage capacity.

Simultaneously, wheat and

products were wiped off the market by a number of the country's food managers in response to a regulation that "we are greater now than when regulations were promulgated because supplies have revealed that wheat had been less than and that shipping difficulties impeded the delivery of wheat from the Argentine."

Hoover said the removal of the regulation was made to encourage the production of wheat.

Mr. Hoover said the removal of the regulation was made to encourage the production of wheat.

Therefore, Mr. Hoover has

hotels which have as a

privilege of being able to

serve whatever until the new crop

"We stand at the most